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Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.
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L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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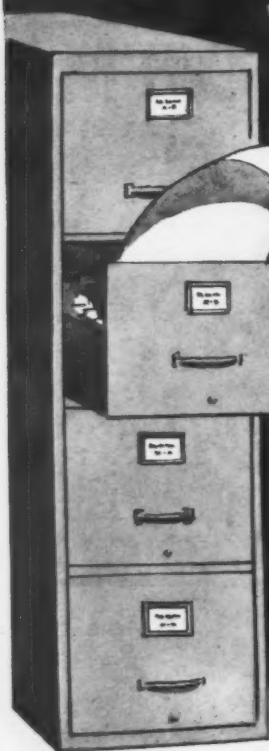
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My Term in Office Ends

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

TWO years ago when your Board of Directors elected me president to succeed Alfred C. Fuller I accepted the honor with some misgivings and with the thought that I would serve for a one-year term only. However, the sense of satisfaction gained during my first year in office caused me to reconsider and accept the honor of a second term—the maximum permitted under the Association's by-laws as amended in 1946.

Although I had served for several years as vice president under Mr. Fuller and previously as a director and thought I was fairly well acquainted with most phases of the Association's services, I freely admit that my appreciation of the functioning of the staff and committees of the organization and of the value of their efforts to aid both members and non-members, has increased tremendously during the nearly two years I have been privileged to serve as your president. Never before had I realized the diversity and the number of problems that the headquarters' staff is called upon to deal with—all with a view of rendering the maximum service to manufacturing industry of the state, which directly furnishes employment to half the working force in Connecticut and creates, indirectly, another third of all income-producing jobs. When one adds the amount of time and thought given to the solution of industrial problems by the nearly 100 committee and board members and officers to the painstaking work and careful planning of the headquarters' staff, it is little wonder that the Association has gained a national reputation for its services to industry.

When I took office most of the reconversion headaches had ceased and business and employment in Connecticut was reaching upward to its highest peak of peacetime performance. As I leave, employment and general business activity is on the decline—not now an alarming one, but rather a "settling" process which was to be expected after the heavy backlog of consumers' wants had been satisfied. During the past 24 months the problem of financing the higher cost of state government has been solved, for the time being, upon a basis as satisfactory as one might expect amid a great diversity of demands and viewpoints held by various groups in our state. The recent successful drive for scrap iron and steel has helped us remedy a critical situation caused by the breakdown of the Mystic Furnace.

In my first message entitled "An Objective for 1947," published in the January, 1947 issue of *CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY*, I stressed as the most important objective of industry the creation of a better understanding of the operation of our American economy on the part of our employees, stockholders and the people in our respective communities. Throughout my two terms in office I have continued to stress the need for greater educational effort along this line on the part of individual companies and local organizations of businessmen, lest the self-seeking efforts of many groups grow to such proportions as to unwittingly destroy the freedom all of us cherish. To stimulate this effort a number of meetings have been held, several articles published in *CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY* and a program developed by the Association's Advisory Committee on Public Information which should assure accelerated effort in the building of better understanding and teamwork among all groups.

As I relinquish my duties as President of the Association, I still feel as I did at the beginning of my first term, that among all the many difficult problems that the Association and all of its member managements will be called upon to face during the 1949 session of the General Assembly, in the Congress, and in the everyday conduct of business, none are so vitally important as that of converting the many who now doubt our economic and governmental system to a strong belief that only through it can we provide the "greatest good for the greatest number." If we fail in this task, our other problems will be settled for us, whether we like it or not, by the edicts of a dictatorial bureaucracy. If we are successful in this all-important effort, our other problems will be more easily solved in the wholesome atmosphere of harmony which comes from a thorough understanding of "who should get what and why" for specific service rendered.

It has been a rare privilege and opportunity to serve as your president—one that I shall always remember as an outstanding experience of my lifetime. With a continuation of the same cooperation given to me by officers, directors, staff and Association members, which I hope and believe will be given to my successor, the Association should continue to expand in size and services to yield greater benefits not only to industry but also to all the people of the state who so largely depend upon it for their livelihood.



GUESTS, DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS at dinner in the ballroom. (Left to right) N. W. Ford, executive vice president, W. R. Hoyt, John Coolidge, treasurer, A. C. Fuller, David Ayr, William A. Purtell, vice president, Governor James C. Shannon, President Edward Ingraham, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, Allerton F. Brooks, Rev. Roswell F. Hinkleman, John C. Cairns, and E. B. Shaw.

Association's 133rd Annual Meeting Reviewed

MORE than 1,200 persons—members of industrial management and educators from various sections of the state—made up the crowds attending one or more of the three sessions of the Association's 133rd Annual Meeting, held at Hotel Bond and Bushnell Memorial Hall, Hartford, Wednesday, October 13, 1948.

Nearly 500 attended the afternoon

session and more than 600 were present at the dinner session, both of which were held at Hotel Bond. The evening session at Bushnell attracted over 1,200 persons, including many teachers who were invited especially to hear Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University.

The afternoon session, called to order by President Edward Ingraham at 3:40 P. M., consisted of a brief business

session in which reports were given as follows: Treasurer's report by John Coolidge, treasurer, and president and treasurer, The Connecticut Manifold Forms Co., Hartford; budget report by John R. Cook, chairman, the budget committee, and president, The Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Hartford; and nominating committee report by R. H. Valentine, chairman of the nominating committee and president, Warren Woolen Company, Stafford Springs.

All reports and recommendations contained therein were approved and the secretary cast one ballot for the election of the following directors to serve for a term of four years, beginning January 1, 1949: For director for Middlesex County, Amor P. Smith, vice president and secretary, The Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, to succeed W. D. Kimball, former chairman of the board, Standard Knapp Corporation, Portland; David P. Mitchell, president, Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Stafford Springs, as director for Tolland County, succeeding Frank S. Nettleton, former general superintendent, Hockanum Mills Co. Division, M. T. Stevens and Sons Co., Rockville; Ralph A. Powers, president, Robertson Paper Box Co., Montville, as director for New London County, succeeding F. R. Hoadley, president, Farrel-Birmingham Co., Ansonia.

F. M. Daley, president, Sponge Rubber Products, Shelton, as a director for Fairfield County, succeeding W. R.



THESE FIVE NEW DIRECTORS were chosen at the business meeting, to serve terms of four calendar years from January 1, 1949: (Left to right) Amor P. Smith, vice president and secretary, The Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, representing Middlesex County; David P. Mitchell, president, Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Stafford Springs, for Tolland County; F. M. Daley, president, Sponge Rubber Products, Shelton, for Fairfield County; John W. Leavenworth, Sr., chairman of the board, R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, for director at large. Ralph A. Powers, president, Robertson Paper Box Co., Montville, shown in insert, will serve as director for New London County.

Hoyt, assistant to the vice president, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford; and John W. Leavenworth, Sr., chairman of the board, R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, succeeding Maltby Stevens, vice president, International Silver Company, Meriden, as director-at-large.

An amendment recommended by the board of directors to Article 5 of the Association's By-Laws, which provides that each retiring president of the Association shall be a director for the next four years succeeding his retirement was also approved just before adjournment of the business session,

and the introduction of the afternoon guest speaker, Erwin D. Canham, editor, *The Christian Science Monitor*.

A brief digest of Mr. Canham's address, the President's report, Governor Shannon's address of welcome and Dr. Wriston's address are reproduced in the following pages of this issue.

Are We Heading for Peace or War — The Latest Evidence From Europe?

A Summary of the Address

By ERWIN D. CANHAM, Editor, *Christian Science Monitor*

WAR is not likely, but the American people must be prepared for any eventualities, and at the very least must adjust themselves to a possibly protracted uneasy period in world affairs. That is the view of top Washington authorities with whom I have recently talked, and I believe it is the best interpretation of events in Paris and Berlin.

The worst danger to world peace is the insidious assumption that war is inevitable. But a strong United States and a steadily strengthening and unifying western Europe is the best way to keep war from being inevitable. It is now agreed that the United States remains well ahead in the cold war. We have prevented substantial Soviet gains at many points. The satellite states are definitely wobbling, although there is no immediate likelihood or possibility of large scale defections. We are penetrating the Iron Curtain into the Soviet Union far more effectively than would have been considered possible. For example, there are between three and four million shortwave radio receiving sets in the Soviet Union, and most of them are tuned in regularly to the Voice of America broadcasts. Many of them have a good many listeners to each set. Whether this broadcast information does much to change Russian convictions is difficult to evaluate. But the fact is that Russians are hearing our side of the case on a large scale. That alone is important. It means that the effort to build up an impenetrable barrier to ideas has proved as impossible this time as it has been on most other occasions when dictatorial governments have sought to seal off their people. Once our information material is heard by Russian shortwave radio listeners, it spreads further by age-old grapevine methods.

I am reliably informed that the Russians knew the American version of the Kasenkina case as soon as they knew the Russian version, and were thoroughly realistic in their appraisal of the two cases. In short they knew perfectly well what Mrs. Kasenkina had done and why she had done it, because such efforts to escape are familiar to their own experience.

It is encouraging to realize that once more it is proved impossible to shut out ideas from a large area of the world. In the long run it is the free flow of ideas which will liberate mankind. For Americans the challenge is to make our ideas and our experience clear and convincing to the whole world. The best possible channels for putting our case and exemplifying our way of life to other peoples are the regular established private enterprise methods. The

examples of our industrial, engineering, sanitary, commercial and educational "know-how" are the best possible missionaries. The best "voice" of America is the private voice of our national experience. Sometimes of course this can be effectively disseminated with governmental aid. To be specific, you all know that American industrial concerns have produced very impressive and interesting films showing their own operation, their territory, etc. Through ordinary channels these would only reach a few people abroad. Yet that would be magnificent propaganda.

The State Department can take such films, as it is now doing on a wide scale, and make them available through professional channels to groups in other countries. The same thing goes for the dissemination of feature arti-

ERWIN D. CANHAM is shown as he spoke to those in attendance at the afternoon session.



cles, radio programs—particularly recordings—books, and other media. But all this will be effective just to the degree that Americans awaken to the facts of the world in which we live.

As I see those facts a peace will depend upon the adequate performance of the following duties which face our own nation:

1. To make it clear to any large scale

aggressor that the United States will not stand idly by and see the world balance of power grossly upset.

2. To assist within the limits of our reasonable capacity in the restoration and strengthening of other free nations.

3. To keep the political and economic well-being of our own people ever

as a primary necessity, seeking to solve our own problems in order that we may be as strong as other influences in the world, and

4. Proving to all mankind that the free way of life, based upon a recognition of the significance of the individual, is the thread upon which western civilization will survive and mankind will find peace.

Address of Welcome

By GOVERNOR JAMES C. SHANNON

IN Connecticut, more so than in any other State, there are two factors of particular importance to the State and to her people. One is labor. The other is industry, or management. Together, they create the vital element upon which the present and the future of Connecticut must depend.

In a political campaign in Connecticut, these factors assume an added importance. The success of labor-management relations often is conditional upon the attitude and the policy of the man filling the Governor's chair. Therefore, the views of the candidates for Governor on labor and management should be placed fairly and squarely before the people so that all may know and all may understand where each candidate stands and why. For my part, I welcome such an opportunity, and I would like to make use of this occasion for that purpose.

First of all, so that I may build a foundation upon which I can base my remarks, I want to refer very briefly to my own background in the labor-



GOVERNOR JAMES C. SHANNON

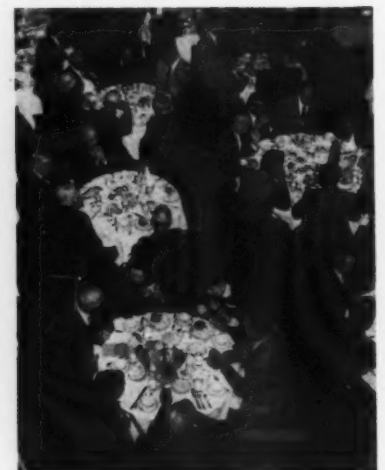
management field. Almost from the day I received my law degree from Yale, I have been involved with the legal aspects of the laws and the conditions that affect labor and management.

Among my first clients were labor unions. Among my first contacts with the Legislature were hearings on labor-management matters. For eight years, I was counsel for the Connecticut Federation of Labor. I have had a part, rather an influential part at times, in the preparation and enactment of some of the most vital labor-management legislation that is now on the statute books.

That participation in the great field of labor relations was not a one-sided involvement. It was not a bitterly partisan nor a pre-judged involvement. Rather, it was an opportunity for me to learn, to know and to understand the arguments for and against labor, the arguments for and against management. I am very willing to admit frankly that the success I had in behalf of labor was due to my recognition of the rights and privileges of management and my good fortune in advocating policies that were beneficial to both sides and detrimental to neither.



SEATED AT THE HEAD TABLE in the dining room were officers and directors of the Association, (left to right) L. M. Bingham, secretary; Robert B. Davis, W. D. Kimball, Clayton R. Burt, directors; A. V. Bodine, vice president, Morgan Parker, Sydney A. Finer and William S. Lowe, directors.



A PARTIAL VIEW of the dining room during the dinner hour.

Always I have been conscious, and since becoming Governor I have been almost super-conscious, of the unalterable fact that the economic well-being of the State of Connecticut is dependent upon the well-being of industry in Connecticut. Equally important is the unalterable fact that industry, in turn, is dependent upon the quantity and the quality of the labor that is available to make the wheels of industry go round.

By the same token, labor is dependent upon industry and industry upon the State.

As Governor, I want to say that the State government must not place obstacles in the path of industry. We must maintain in the future, just as Republican administrations have in the past, a State that is friendly and fair and cooperative with industry. We must not load industry with a tax burden that is cumbersome and ultimately disastrous. Industry must shoulder its equitable share of the tax load, but it cannot be taxed out of existence or into another State. We must have transportation facilities, the services of the public utilities, adequate highways, safe and attractive work conditions, recreation for our people, a State that abounds in good health, the finest fire and police protection—all these things and many more so that industry can grow and expand and develop and continue uninterrupted by the steady course of the economic stream.

Since the days of our Colonial forefathers, industry in this State has moved steadily forward. Its progress at times has been phenomenal. We have amazed the world, and we have gained the respect and admiration of the world.

Twice within our own memories Connecticut's industry has risen to unprecedented heights of accomplishment, each time when this nation was in peril in the terrible struggles of world wars.

You men of industry justly deserve the plaudits that have come your way—and so, too, do the men and women of your shops and offices who turned the wheels that produced your magnificent attainments. Without the skilled and the unskilled labor from the hands and the hearts of the people of Connecticut, the wheels of industry would have turned sluggishly if they turned at all. That is why, as an individual and as Governor, I am proud of the laboring people of this State.

Just as I say that industry must be encouraged and protected, so do I say that labor must be encouraged and

protected. In Connecticut in recent years, labor, like industry, has made great advances. It has attained rights it justly deserved because of its steadfastness, its reliability, its wonderful skill. It must retain these rights. Nothing should be done to take away or diminish these rights.

I want to tell you quite frankly that I will strongly support all the gains which labor has won in the State of Connecticut, and I will oppose any effort that would curtail, weaken or cancel them. I will support only progressive types of legislation in any field whatsoever.

I want to declare also, in a manner equally positive, that I will oppose any attempt to impose any obstacles or unfair burdens on industry.

Only a few days ago, I learned of a typical and not too unusual example of the understanding and respect that exists in this State between labor and management.

It concerned one of our larger manufacturers who, in an effort to bring labor and management closer together, decided to offer the position of personnel and labor relations director to the organizer of his shop union. He called this man to his office and made his proposition. The organizer listened, then said: "Thanks for the fine offer but, before accepting, I want an honest reply to one question: Are you expecting, by hiring me, to break our union?" "I have no such intention," replied the manufacturer, "but neither do I want the union to break me." On that understanding, the deal was consummated and that plant ever since



BACKSTAGE AT BUSHNELL MEMORIAL just before the start of the evening session, seated, left to right, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, guest speaker, President Edward Ingraham, Governor James C. Shannon. Standing, left to right, John Coolidge, treasurer, A. V. Bodine and William A. Purtell, vice presidents.

has been notable for its fine record in labor relations.

Connecticut needs you both. Without both, we would become but a sorry shadow of the great and grand State that now stands in the forefront of all States.

Small we may be in size, but mighty are we in the products of gifted hands and intelligent heads. Labor and management have traveled a long path in harmony and equal justice. There are no boundaries on our future if we keep these same guide posts constantly before us.



THE EVENING SESSION at Bushnell Memorial attracted this large group of industrial executives and educators. Governor Shannon's welcoming address, the President's report and an address by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, made up the evening program.

The President's Report*

By EDWARD INGRAHAM

A YEAR ago I made my first report to you at the Hotel Bond after serving as your president for ten months. Tonight I shall give you a final accounting of my stewardship, though my term of office expires at midnight December thirty-first.

Last year I was a freshman president. Tonight I am a senior about to be graduated in accordance with the two-year curriculum established as a part of the Association's by-laws two years ago. Incidentally, there are no specified number of credits that your president must accumulate prior to his graduation. He just starts the job on some January 1 as president and immediately finds that, even though he has previously served as a vice president, he has much to learn about the ramifications of heading up an organization that must serve and try to satisfy some 1,150 industries. Then too, he has the somewhat new experience of being told by a staff member just when and where he is scheduled to deliver his next speech or accept some equally new and foreign assignment. He also has his own business to run and his own family to run him.

In any event, I am not complaining for I have enjoyed the contacts immensely and, although I was reluctant to accept the honor of acting as your president, I am now grateful that I had the good sense to meet the challenge.

* With minor descriptive portions deleted for lack of space.



EDWARD INGRAHAM

It appears from our records still extant, that the foundation of this Association goes back to the year 1814, when a group of manufacturers gathered in Middletown organized to protect their interest, which had been seriously affected by the war of 1812. That is a very long time ago. We know little of the organized affairs of Connecticut industry for much of the earlier periods. That is, however, water over the dam. We are now concerned with the present. We do know what has happened to Connecticut industry since the turn of the century, and we do know the history of the progress of

The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut. We do know that we have a strong organization and that we have an Association with a capable, paid staff . . .

I believe this is an opportune moment for me to express our appreciation of the loyal services and the assistance that our retiring directors have rendered not only to the officers and staff of the Association but also to the membership at large. We hope that the incoming directors will enjoy their terms of service and that their contacts may prove to be mutually beneficial . . .

Association's Activities and Accomplishments

I believe that many of our members evaluate Association services largely on the basis of the information obtained from our bulletins and our monthly publication "Connecticut Industry." Certainly a real effort is made to keep you currently informed regarding developments in many fields of vital importance to industry through the medium of our bulletins relating to transportation, federal and state legislation, taxation, foreign trade, industrial and public relations, and other subjects of a general character. However, we regard this type of service as incidental and, for in the final analysis, the Association must stand or fall on the actual accomplishments that it is able to render either individually or collectively to the membership as a whole. A careful analysis of the time spent by staff members on various activities indicates that approximately 70 per cent of the gross effort measured in hours is allocated to individual services and is consumed largely by telephone calls, correspondence and office calls. It is never a problem to find constructive work that can be done for the benefit of our members. The real difficulty lies in sifting the problems that lie ahead in order that we may be sure that the available 30 per cent of our staff's time is dedicated to matters that will return the greatest benefit to industry. And yet, as you know, our field of accomplishment is not confined to industrial interests alone. In the final analysis, what is best for Connecticut is likewise best for industry. . .



THE PRESIDENT delivers his final annual report of Association activities.

Occupational Health Council

I am pleased to report to you that our Occupational Health Council, made up of executives of member plants and leading medical men of the state, completed a survey of medical facilities and cash sickness benefits available to employees in factories of the state and from that survey published and distributed a report last May entitled "Medical Facilities and Employee Group Benefits in Connecticut Industry." . . . It has been most encouraging to note that since the publication of this report three plants in Connecticut, employing approximately 18,000 persons, have inaugurated disability insurance programs underwritten by insurance companies.

Scrap Drive

All of you have been made keenly aware during recent weeks that an all-out drive has been in progress under the direction of Governor Shannon's Emergency Scrap Iron and Steel Drive Committee to which I was named chairman early in August. This drive was our Governor's answer to threatened unemployment which faced us through shortages of pig iron caused by the breakdown of the Mystic Iron Works at Everett, Massachusetts, together with stringent shortages of ferrous scrap. . . . The committee set its sights high and asked nineteen zone chairmen to bring in fifty million pounds, which is almost exactly the amount lost to Connecticut because of the estimated six-months shutdown of the Mystic plant.

While the drive officially ended on October 8, the final result will not be known until about November 1. However, as of Monday of this week, I am happy to report that there has been collected, through the splendid cooperative efforts of local chairmen, plant scrap managers and other local civic groups, a total of forty million pounds, which represents eighty per cent of the goal.

Even though the drive has officially ended, I wish to impress upon each and every one of you again the continuing importance of making promptly available every bit of ferrous scrap that is lying dormant in your plants.

Taxes

In my report a year ago, I commented upon the newly enacted Sales and Use Tax and told you that the Association would strongly recommend a reduction of the tax from 3

percent to not more than 2 percent and would further recommend amending the act to exempt goods or materials used or consumed in production. As you know, the special session of the General Assembly last spring reduced the tax to 1 percent until July 1, 1949, and gave industry certain tax exemptions on materials actually consumed in the process of manufacture. While we failed to secure exemptions for capital expenditures and machinery, we know that the present law is much more equitable and less burdensome to industry from a competitive standpoint.

More recently your Association has spent a great deal of time in assisting the Governor's Tax Study Commission by gathering comprehensive facts about industry for the Commission's use in making recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly.

I am happy to report to you that your Association enjoys very cordial relations with all state officials. They have always been anxious to consider the problems of industry and help work out solutions which would result in the greatest benefit to all the people of Connecticut. We propose to continue that relationship.

Public Information

An enlarged public relations program was inaugurated during the early summer months under the able chairmanship of H. R. Giese, vice president of Sargent & Company, New Haven. A very successful clinic was held in New Haven during July. Those who attended were so enthusiastic about the benefits they received from the exchange of views that arrangements have been made to hold more clinics of this character.

Other features of the program include: (1) interchange of public relations material among members, (2) implementation of speakers bureau on both the state and local level, (3) encouragement of plant visitation, (4) development of a brochure setting forth the importance of industry to the State of Connecticut and (5) a teachers' aid program, which will be distributed to fourth, fifth and sixth grade teachers throughout the state through the medium of "Connecticut Industry." The first unit of study appeared in the September issue and, if you have not already reviewed this, I urge you to do so.

Retirement Plan

In my last report I advised you that

a committee had been appointed to work out a retirement plan for members of the Association staff. I am now pleased to inform you that a plan, providing for moderate income for employees who attain retirement status has been adopted by your Board and made effective. This is an Association financed arrangement as distinguished from a retirement plan purchased from an insurance company.

The Basing Point System

Although many of us are now becoming concerned about the implications of the United States Supreme Court's quite recent decision in the so-called Cement Cases actually no new law was written in that decision. During the past sixteen years the administration in Washington has been, in general, anti-business. This attitude has been reflected in appointments to federal agencies and the Supreme Court. As a result, there has been a gradual erosion from the principles of sound government. Suddenly we are awakened to find these anti-business principles written in language that, while not entirely clear, is nevertheless plain enough to show business management that a continuation of practices which have always been considered normal, sound and honorable, is now held to be in violation of the anti-trust laws that we all support in principle. . . .

Judging from replies that we have received from questionnaires sent to our membership, it is now apparent that many of you are convinced that, unless certain portions of our Anti-Trust Laws are clarified and possibly modified, we can expect that our ability to compete for business throughout the country will be greatly restricted. It is also apparent that if the pattern, established in recent Federal Trade Commission decisions, which have been upheld by the United States Supreme Court, is allowed to continue, localized monopoly areas will be created. It may be that economists will hold that it is a good business policy to produce only in the areas contiguous to the raw materials that are consumed, and to limit distribution to points more nearly adjacent to your plant than that of a competitor. However, I know that our country has not been built up under any such policy or theory, and that such an arrangement would have proved disastrous during the last war when both our mass production plants and our small shops

were vital to our integrated program. . . .

Recognition

I have only begun to describe a few Association activities but time is running out and I must take a moment to pay my respects to those with whom I have been associated during my term as president. My fellow officers, the members of the Executive Committee and the directors have all been of great aid in carrying on the work of the Association. They have given freely of their time and have contributed much sound advice. No president of this Association could function without the able and efficient staff now serving you. If I were to mention names, I would have to mention the name of each member of the staff, for each and every one in his own field has capably and loyally served the Association. Most of you are acquainted with one or more of these men, and some with all. They run the Association. In turn they are supported by a very excellent and high grade group of departmental employees and the many services that they render for members of the Association should be recognized by all.

What of the Future?

Now just one or two thoughts for the future. We of industrial management must be forever on guard, lest in these days of doing business with union leaders, we overlook the individual problems of the men and women in our plants. Because many of us have

failed in this respect, our workers look for advice and help from union leaders and political leaders rather than from us in management. Because we have been frequently too busy to explain our business operations to employees and the people in our respective communities, they have listened all too often to the destructive atheistic doctrines which would soon destroy, with state controls, all semblance of regard for individual freedom and justice.

It's time that all groups in this country closed ranks and moved forward together as Americans to produce more houses people can buy, to produce more food (with less subsidies) we and other peoples of the world can eat, to gain new strengths, and to extend to our own people as rapidly as possible by means of enterprising effort, all of the dividends our technology and mass production mechanism have made possible, and to aid those in other nations to do likewise. It's time to be tolerant with people, but highly intolerant of our own words and actions, and of other peoples', which divide us into groups engaged in "cold warfare" which can only lead us to complete moral and spiritual decay.

We are a nation of descendants of relatively recent immigrants, bringing to this country a wide variety of cultures, traditions and beliefs. Unlike the totalitarians, we do not believe that the end justifies the means; nor do we assert that the good of mankind demands that an individual be sacrificed to the country. On the contrary, we

hold the opposite to be true—that each individual is related to the structure of the universe. However divergent may be our racial backgrounds, our creeds and our social expressions, this belief in the worth of the individual is widespread and deeply rooted. By recognizing these facts and equipping ourselves to state them clearly, we shall have provided the tools to answer the doubting Thomases who may be skeptical of our capacity to remain unshaken in troubled times.

As we wrestle with our problems at home, in the factory or wherever we labor, and as we meet others who likewise struggle, let us hold fast to the principle of tolerance of people while being intolerant of the words and deeds which divide us. Let us practice the homely virtues of honesty and humility with such telling force that together we shall, by example, bring about that unity of purpose for constructive effort that no man or group or nation can prevail against.

Never was the battle to preserve the importance of the individual, and the law which supports that thesis, more intense. Never was the outcome more fraught with doubts and fears in the minds of men. Never were the rewards and the latent forces to win them so great.

Let us match the high resolve, faith and works of other men of high purpose, in all ages, and close our ranks determined to move forward. United, with victory as our objective, we cannot fail.

A Fire Bell in the Night*

By DR. HENRY M. WRISTON, *President, Brown University, Providence, R. I.*

EVERY once in a while something occurs which, though it does not seem of transcendent importance, is a portent of something vastly significant. In 1820 when the admission of Missouri as a state raised the slavery issue, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "Like a fire bell in the night, [it] awakened and filled me with terror." Of the same event, a representative from Georgia said, "You have kindled a fire that all the waters of the ocean can not put out, which seas of blood can only extinguish." Ten years afterward Jef-

erson's alarm and Cobb's prophecy looked ridiculous, but eventually both were amply vindicated. Great crises seldom mature rapidly; those who read aright the signs of the times may well take thought when they perceive "a cloud small as a man's hand."

Teachers' strikes should be regarded as "a fire bell in the night." From a quantitative point of view they have not been important. A crisis in salaries was the occasion for the strikes, but it by no means supplies a complete explanation. For nothing is more firmly established historically than that the teacher is poorly paid.

There is no possibility of account-

ing for the strikes without taking into consideration the drift of many intellectuals away from a profound conviction as to the rightness and the validity of the existing social, economic, and political situation. I mention teachers' strikes first because they are dramatic and easily observed and not subject to argument as to their reality.

So far as universities and colleges are concerned, there is criticism of the "Red" doctrines supposedly preached in the classroom. Neither "Red" nor "un-American" is a precise term. Each is an omnibus catchword employed to indicate any disharmony between the teacher and his social-economic-polit-

* This is a condensed version of Dr. Wriston's address given at the evening session of the Annual Meeting.

ical environment. The colleges have very few Communists or even Communist sympathizers on their faculties. But many teachers are intensely critical of our present social and economic structures—both of which seem to some of them to be stratifying dangerously.

My purpose is neither to praise nor to condemn; I am seeking to make clear what caused the emotional tensions now so apparent. Perhaps the best place to begin is to point out that many or most of the arguments with regard to the American economic system have no direct application to teachers in schools, colleges, and universities. The profit motive, often described as the mainspring of business, is not and should never become the dominant element in their lives. For example, America has many Nobel Prize winners in the sciences; it would be a shallow and ignorant man who gauged their worth by their income. What is true of them applies also to thousands upon thousands who quietly do their work in schools, colleges, and universities. Without their labors neither our society nor our economic system can survive; yet they function to a large extent outside that system of economics.

That may be one reason why industrialists sometimes find it hard to understand professors. It accounts for the scornful comment so often heard: "If professors had enough ability and the competitive spirit they would not be teaching." Nothing could be further from the truth. Those who do not know the academic world at first hand seldom have any idea how competitive it is. Nor can they appreciate its hazards. Often a man invests several years of his life before he knows or can know whether his research is a success or a failure.

The professor is a risk-taker, but unlike business men, he does not profit financially when he succeeds. He often has to pay for the publication of his most original papers. He receives no patent income from the fundamental discoveries which industry is free to exploit for profit.

Being, in this sense, outside the economic order the intellectual does not share its gains directly. Nevertheless, he suffers from its weaknesses. In the great depression teachers' salaries were cut—in many instances drastically. Now that inflation is here teachers are not receiving increases comparable to those of workers in industry. They can say with a great deal of ob-



HENRY M. WRISTON

jective truth that when there is hardship they do not escape it; when there is prosperity they still do not escape hardship.

If that is true—and I have never heard it disputed—they have less first hand reason for enthusiastic defense of all aspects of our social-economic structure. They are in a position to consider it from a detached point of view.

Moreover the nature of their work creates an obligation to be critical. They must re-examine all premises as

they look for new truths and fresh insights. The public recognizes this to some degree. For example, no one asks whether the scientist is "radical" or "conservative" when he deals with the atom; we ask only whether the scientist is making discoveries.

This obligation applies equally to those who study society, economics, and politics. We must expect—and not fear—new ideas in these fields. Scholars have two reasons for objectivity therefore. They are not part of the main stream of economic life, and the nature of their profession requires them to hold in check emotional commitments which obstruct thought.

From both these angles of vision they can see that economics and politics are so closely intertwined as to be inseparable. The intervention of the government in the economic system to control (or attempt to control) its swings in one direction or another is the rule, not the exception. Even in the United States it can be described as far back as Alexander Hamilton's famous report of 1791. If we were to use modern terms in describing his critically important argument, it would be called an essay in favor of "planned economy."

Political action to control economic forces has not been advocated solely by



THESE INDUSTRIALISTS and many more gathered in the ballroom of Hotel Bond for the dinner session.

radicals. Hamilton is the final answer to any such notion. Both Democrats and Republicans have long promised—and are still promising—to interfere with economic laws when they hurt.

It would be possible to give endless illustrations of efforts to control our economy, either directly or indirectly. The academician, familiar with this history, knows we are not dealing with absolutes, but with relatives—not “shall government intervene?” but “how much shall it exert its influence?” He is not so much shocked, therefore, by proposals to manage the economy a little more as is the business man who has never thought much about the past record.

There is another reason why many teachers are critical. They observe and analyze the deviations from orthodoxy upon the part of the priesthood of American capitalism. It is not government alone which has prevented the normal functioning of the price system; individuals and corporations have gone even farther than government. Many years ago it became necessary for government to restrain private manipulators of the price system. It was a rock-ribbed Ohio Republican conservative, John Sherman, who gave his name to the Anti-trust Act. No one today would pretend that there were not vast economic abuses which made that or some other law essential.

Moreover business and government are not always on opposite sides. The most notable recent instance was the NRA. It was not designed by theorists, but by practical politicians and hard-headed business men so little aware of the fundamental presuppositions of free enterprise that they were ready to abandon their birthright.

It is well known that I do not advocate a “planned economy”; but before we denounce those who do advocate such programs we must recognize that the economy has never operated freely, “automatically,” without controls. That being so, we are never offered a sharp, clear alternative: “Shall we have controls, or shall we have no controls?” It is always “how much control?”—a relative, not an absolute, matter.

I have mentioned two broad reasons why intellectuals may easily become critical of our social-economic structure. First: they suffer from its failures; they do not profit commensurately from its successes. Second: scientific objectivity requires them to ob-

serve the reality, that, when the chips are down, many who argue most ardently against a planned economy support it to a greater or less degree.

There is a third reason why intellectuals may be drawn into support of a managed economy. Probably the most massive single economic fact is the public debt, the management of which is inescapably a public act. It is clear that government action will have marked effects. That would suggest to observers whose profits from prosperity are slender and whose losses from adversity are severe that there is now available an instrumentality of government management which is certain to be employed; it is natural for them to think it should be used to protect the interests of the so-called “middle class” whose status has been deteriorating alarmingly. They have every reason to know that thus far they are the forgotten men in the management of the debt.

There is a fourth reason for the discontent of many intellectuals, which is not primarily economic but social. There was a time when the significance of their function was fully recognized. The famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787 stated that “religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.”

For a century and a half to be a professor in an institution of learning was to hold a position of great distinction. One evidence of this was the eagerness of many others to be called “professor”—even phrenologists and magicians. Today, on the contrary, men eschew the title.

An incidental illustration of the low esteem in which the intellectual is held was the characteristic caricature of the New Deal as a tatterdemalion academic in ragged cap and gown. No future historian will be deceived into thinking that academics created the New Deal. It was fabricated by wordly-wise and vote-wise politicians. Yet it was the academics who were pilloried for “crack-pot” theories.

Lack of respect for the intellectual is reflected in salary payment. When both salaries and public recognition are inadequate, the normal effect is to alienate those who are so treated. In societies which follow an economic and social program different from that of the United States the intellectual and

the academician have sometimes occupied a position of honor and distinction.

The decline in the social status of the intellectual has occurred at the most irrational as well as the most inopportune time. More than ever before technology and production are utterly dependent upon the theorist. It was “pure,” “useless” research spreading from university to university around the world which supplied the foundation for the use of atomic energy. If, as is so often asserted, we live in an atomic age, that age was born in the universities.

Similarly, if the government debt is the most conspicuous single datum in our economic life, it is also a fact that it is going to be managed by university-trained economists—good or bad, orthodox or heterodox. They will certainly exercise an influence far beyond that of economists in any other time.

As fundamental science must precede applied science, as the theorist precedes the practitioner in industry and in government, so also, much more subtly, but just as really, the assumptions which underline many of our every day thoughts and actions spring from the intellectual group. The Kinsey Report has been a best-seller; it would never have been published but for the work of Freud. Many an advertising man who knows little about behaviorist psychology is governed, nevertheless, in his techniques by what the behaviorists taught. A good deal of business practice is predicated upon Marxian economic determinism, though free enterprisers would shudder at the source, if they were aware of it. The ideas of the man in the street are often the diluted, popularized thoughts of intellectuals.

Even when an idea is wrong, it may have great influence. It is one of the Marxian dogmas that capitalism means war. That theory runs counter to two dominant realities in American history: no other great power was ever so pacifist as the United States and until recently business men were predominantly isolationist—in large sections of the nation they still are. Thus the Marxist ideology is refuted by easily perceptible facts. Yet that does not prevent vast areas of the world from accepting the error as gospel; indeed the continued repetition of the erroneous belief is bringing us to the very brink of a world cataclysm today.

(Continued on page 36)



AN AIR VIEW of the Turner & Seymour Plant at Torrington.

A Century at Turner & Seymour

EDITOR'S NOTE: In these days when the evil forces in the world seem bent on destroying men's faith in the virtues of others and set them doubting their own as well as the never changing moral laws of the universe, it is stimulating to read how other men in former years found a way to solve problems which doubtless appeared as difficult to them as the ones thrust upon business of today. The following article about how three young men and an idea grew, in 100 years, to make a large contribution to Torrington, Conn., the state and the nation, is a story of how imagination, resourcefulness, integrity, hard work and adaptability ran a race with defeat—and won. It is a story that should inspire youth and renew faith and courage in older men now beset with too many unhealthy doubts.



ON a winter evening in 1848 three young men sat talking in a Waterbury boarding house. They were, naturally enough, discussing their future.

Unfortunately, there is no record of their conversation, but it almost surely touched upon the new railroad being built from Bridgeport to Winsted, and the new steam engine that powered it.

The war with Mexico was over, and

progress was in the air. Had not Waterbury grown to a town of nearly 5,000 people? The telegraph was established, steam was replacing water power, and manufacturing was the thing. Horace Greeley was advising young men to "Go West," but it seemed that right here, in the Naugatuck Valley, there were good opportunities.

Who were these friends?

One was 26-year-old Elisha Turner,

a New London man who came to Waterbury in 1846 to get away from the sea air. He owned and operated a dry goods store.

Another was Lyman Coe, treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company, and a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Wolcottville.

The third was Philander Hine, a mechanically minded young man who listened eagerly as the other two talked.



F. H. GRIFFITHS
President, Turner & Seymour

How 'Lish Turner and Phil Hine decided to become partners in the hook and eye business in the spring of 1848 remains a secret of the past, but we can at least fit together a few known scraps of information. Turner knew there was a demand for hooks and eyes. Quite possibly he had difficulty buying enough of them for his store. Hine could produce them—he could almost see in his mind the machinery that would be required. Coe, always an enthusiast, might well have urged them to take the drastic step of going into business.

However it was, Turner and Hine did start making hooks and eyes in a little shop in Waterbury in 1848. History does not even tell us how they raised the \$6,000 capital, but no doubt a good part of it came from the sale of Turner's dry goods store.

The little business prospered, and it was not long before the partners began to look around for another line of products. Somehow they became interested in window cornices and curtain bands. No one in the United States was manufacturing these; the entire country's supply was imported from Germany. True, it meant going into the sheet metal business, but why not? Here again we can suspect the influence of Lyman Coe, whose company made brass sheets.

First Expansion

Of course it took money to expand, and the partners decided to become a



stock corporation. In 1852 they formed the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, taking some of the shares themselves and selling others to Lyman Coe, Sidney Clark, James Elton, Henry Griggs, and Orson Hayward. In this way the capital stock of the concern was raised to \$16,000.

Little is known of the next ten years, though it is pretty certain that Turner and Hine had their production difficulties. No one in the country knew how to form the intricate shapes required for window cornices, and the story goes that men were imported from Germany to teach the art to workmen here. They did grow, for in 1855 the capital stock was increased to \$50,000, and a year later to \$55,000. By 1860 it was a flourishing though small concern.

sleep, if not approaching decay, property of every description being at its lowest mark, almost every manufacturing enterprise in and around the village had closed and several had closed in bankruptcy."

Despite all this, the year 1863 was to mark the turning point for Wolcottville. Prosperity was, indeed, just around the corner. Four key men were to bring new enterprise and full employment to the community.

We have already seen that Lyman Coe took over the local Brass Company.

Another, Frederick Seymour, was the brother of the girl Lyman Coe had married. Disabled in the war, he received an honorable discharge and returned to Wolcottville to start a business of his own. On the evening of



TURNER & SEYMOUR'S famous Westco can opener is a popular household item.

In the spring of 1863 Lyman Coe resigned from the Waterbury Brass Company, bought the complete stock of the Wolcottville Brass Company and formed the Coe Brass Company. By September of that year Turner and Hines authorized Lyman Coe to buy for them the Wolcottville Knitting Company. For \$8,000 they acquired the land with factory buildings, storehouse, water wheel and machinery, dam and water privileges and three houses.

It is not easy to picture the Wolcottville of 1863, with its population of about 2,000. Orcutt reports in his "History of Torrington" that the town was "in a state of almost unbroken

May 18, 1863, he invited a group of local business men to meet him at the Allen House, and they drew up plans for the Seymour Manufacturing Company. The old Wadhams factory on East Pearl Street was purchased, and Seymour's company started manufacturing brass window trimmings, including a variety of articles for hanging curtains and ornamenting windows. Seymour also continued some of the papier mache products that had formerly been manufactured by Wadhams.

At the very time Seymour was organizing his company, Achille Migeon returned to Wolcottville from New York and started the Union Hardware

Company, making ice skates and later roller skates. Other early products included wood handles, ice hatchets, and carpenters' tools.

This was good news to depression-ridden Wolcottville, and to cap it all the Hook and Eye factory, reorganized since the first of the year as Turner and Clark Manufacturing Company, moved its plant up the valley from Waterbury in May, 1864. Not only did the business and its officers move to Wolcottville, but 30 of the best workers accepted Turner's offer to move with the factory, and they and their families added to the growing and suddenly thriving community. Their sur-names are familiar ones today in Torrington.

Thus four pioneer companies came to Wolcottville in 1863 and 1864, each destined to contribute to the prosperity and growth of the town.

In June, 1864, Turner & Clark purchased the suspender buckle business of two Waterbury men, Orrin L. Hopson and Heman P. Brooks. Wolcottville was to hear more from them.

Soon the terrible war was over. Events moved rapidly, and in May, 1866, Turner and Clark consolidated with Seymour Manufacturing. A month later the business of E. M. Judd and Company of New Haven was purchased, and the name became Turner, Seymour, and Judds.

Turner, Seymour, and Judds, still known around town as the Hook and Eye, was at this time manufacturing a complete line of curtain and window hardware, twine holders, picture nails and hooks, drawer pulls, stair rods, cupboard latches, coat and hat hooks.

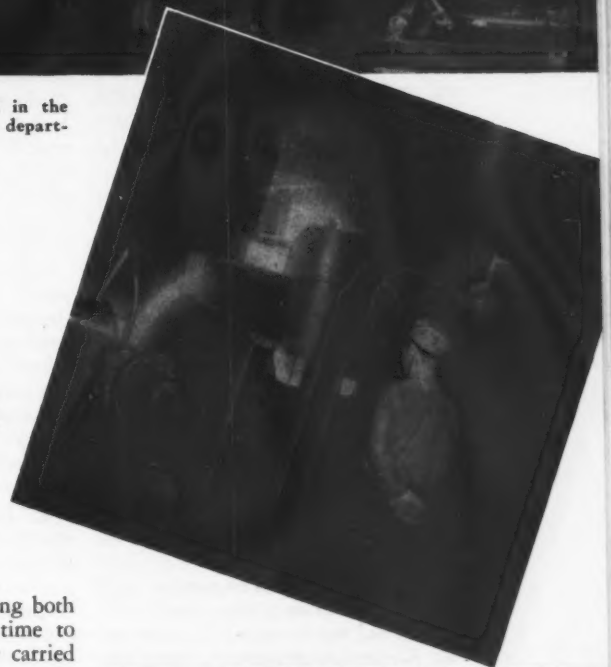
By 1867 the company was using so many small iron castings in its various products, and having so much trouble buying quality castings, that it was decided to build a foundry of its own. This important addition to production facilities was erected right next to the papier mache building on East Pearl Street. Soon the company gained the reputation of making the best small castings, and the range was extended as the demand grew.

Within a few years the foundry was casting household shears. These were a popular addition to the growing line until many years later they were superseded by forged steel scissors.

The records show that on July 1, 1874, the name of the organization became Turner and Seymour Manufacturing Company, the same as it is today. It is interesting to note that while these were the days of the great post-war depression, Turner & Seymour



COMPLETE EXHAUST SYSTEM in the company's cleaning and plating department.



THIS DRAMATIC PHOTOGRAPH shows the dual spout ladle reservoir.

continued its growth, expanding both products and market. From time to time the *Torrington Register* carried items confirming this steady growth, now reporting the addition of "a fine 125 H.P. Cummer engine" and again, "a new line of patterns." Quite a complete description of the company is found in the *American Commercial Times* in 1873, but space limits will not permit the inclusion of the details in this article.

Product Changes

Those were days of change. Brass cornices were gradually giving way to the new style of wood cornices. Still,

LOADING automatic cupola charger.





as one glances down the products featured in the T & S catalog dated 1882, window and curtain hardware predominates:

Ornamental window shade pulls, Lambrequin hooks, pole rings, metal drapery loops, tassel hooks, shade fixtures, shade roller ends, roller brackets, rack pulleys, vestibule rods and brackets, pulleys, screw rings and eyes.

But new products were appearing too. Among them:

Egg beaters, nutmeg graters, twine holders, bird cage hooks, picture nails and hooks, iron wire nails, escutcheon pins, upholsterers' nails, nut crackers, soap dishes, pocket match safes, napkin rings, can openers, coat and hat hooks, carpet shears, lamp shears, safety pins.

It is interesting to speculate about certain products once made by Turner and Seymour, and dropped along the wayside. Were safety pins considered a passing fad, unlikely to amount to much in future years? Or did competition take the safety pin business away from Torrington?

In 1881 when Wolcottville had grown to be a town of more than 6,000 persons and was crowding in upon the two Turner & Seymour plants, the town name was changed to Torrington. Because of this expansion of the town, Elisha Turner, with the approval of his directors, purchased 20 acres of land on what is now South Main Street.

Even though many Torrington people thought that no one would be willing to go so far out into the country to work, the wisdom of the purchase was soon proved, for on Sunday, April 25, 1893, the Water Street plant was almost completely destroyed by fire. In order to put the men to work as quickly as possible plans were formulated and completed and construction of the new plant started on July

12. Turner & Seymour planning had not prevented the fire, but it minimized the effect.

Torrington people watched with much interest the erection of the new plant at Plymouth Street and Lawton. Those who did not watch the work at first hand were kept well informed by the *Register* which reported progress almost week by week.

At last the new T & S plant was ready for operations to begin, and on April 26, 1894, exactly a year after the disastrous fire, offices and shop were occupied and men started to work in the new plant. It was at this time that the East Pearl Street factory was vacated, and for the first time since the consolidation of Turner and Clark with Seymour the entire business was, figuratively at least, under one roof.

A reporter from the *Torrington Register* described the new plant in considerable detail: "The floor surface of the whole factory, with the foundry, lack but a very few feet of being an acre. The buildings are all of brick and stone, the foundry with iron beams and actually nothing to burn, the factory on the slow-burning principle of construction. . . .

"With one of the finest industrial plants of the state, located directly on the railroad, a corps of competent heads of departments, a force of men trained in the business, a solid financial backing and a wide and favorable acquaintance in the trade, the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company start out in their new situation under most advantageous circumstances."

In February, 1900, Elisha Turner was re-elected president and director for the last time. After 52 years of active service to the company and the community, his health was failing. The end came in September, and the directors at their next meeting note the passing of "an able leader, a wise counselor, a true friend."

Elisha Turner had indeed been a true friend of Torrington. He helped organize the Wolcottville Library, and later provided funds for the present library building on Litchfield Street. One of the organizers of the Y. M. C. A., he was associated with nearly every industry and civic association in Torrington, and his Will left a bequest to every church in town, regardless of denomination. His greatest achievement of all was the guidance he gave the organization that bears his name, giving it strength with flexibility, pro-

viding employment for hundreds of Torrington residents.

Luther G. Turner was elected president in December, 1900, and continued the policies so well established by his predecessor. A scholarly gentleman, Luther Turner was greatly interested in community affairs, and for years served as a trustee of the Torrington Y. M. C. A. and as vestryman at Trinity Church. A respected business man, he was a director in several Torrington enterprises.

In 1905 the nail and tack department of the Torrington Manufacturing Company was purchased by T & S. This was a natural extension of the upholstery nail and escutcheon pin line and led eventually to the production of thumb tacks and furniture glides.

This was the period of the glorified candelabra and gas light fixture, and no design was too intricate for either the T & S craftsmen or the public taste. The incandescent light was growing more popular, too, and lamp bases were featured as adapted to either gas or electric lines.

Within the company, however, all was not well, and a critical period was



entered in 1912. A firm of industrial management engineers was called in to survey the entire business, and their report on organization and operations seemed drastic indeed to the management. The accounting system was to be completely changed. The entire sales force was to be discharged and a New York manufacturer's agent taken on in place of company salesmen.

Unfortunately, the prescription was not a success, and by the end of 1914 it had become necessary to dismiss both the engineering firm and the sales agency. Meanwhile, dividends

had been suspended, plant equipment was run down, and it began to look as though T & S was not going to survive many years after its founder.

In 1915 L. G. Kibbe was elected president to succeed Luther Turner; book assets were sharply reduced; preferred and common stock dividends were suspended. By December the board of directors actually discussed whether they should "continue present policy of doing the best we can with insufficient working capital . . . or whether affairs of company should be put in hands of Receiver . . . or whether means can be found for increasing the working capital by additional loans or bond issue." Reading between the lines of these old records it is evident there was discord within the organization.

The war in Europe was becoming a world-wide affair, and the French were desperately short of 8mm. bullets. An emergency order was placed with Turner & Seymour, who worked out a process for swedging the bullets which increased production greatly over former methods.

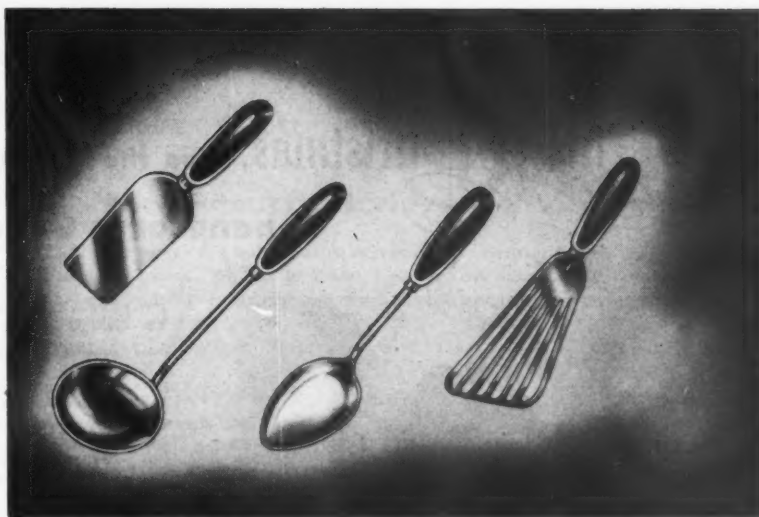
Orders for more and more bullets poured in, and for gas mask parts, Browning belt fasteners, buckles for ration bags. T & S had been transformed, over a period of years, from a manufacturer of hooks and eyes for women's dresses to a 100% war plant!

The resignation of L. G. Kibbe was accepted in January, 1918, and Charles F. Brooker became president. The treasurer, Francis H. Griffiths, was elected a director to succeed Mr. Kibbe.

Post-War Problems

After the war the company soon found itself facing another crisis. Its equipment was worn to the danger point, machines had to be retooled for peacetime production. Worst of all, the company's commercial market was practically gone.

Turner & Seymour began its long climb back to strength and success, but the going was not easy. There were production problems—machinery was not only run down but in many cases obsolete. There were sales problems—the trade had found other sources while T & S was making war products, and consequently an entirely new line had to be established. There were financial problems—for some of the shareholders felt the time had come to take their money out of the concern.



FAMILIAR KITCHEN UTENSILS such as these are manufactured by Turner & Seymour.

In 1922 Luther Turner was called back to the presidency to help negotiate a complete reorganization. With over half the stockholders urging liquidation and the others desiring to modernize and forge ahead, it fell upon F. H. Griffiths to act as go-between and satisfy all parties. This he did by taking an option on all the stock held by the Turner family and locating new investors to purchase it. Thus the control of the company passed to W. R. Bassick, the new president, H. L. Sutton, vice president, and Willard L. Case, secretary-treasurer.

It is perhaps correct to say that the new ownership saved Turner & Seymour from almost certain liquidation. But it did not solve the company's management difficulties, and in 1924 the directors elected Francis H. Griffiths president, treasurer and general manager. With Herbert L. Sutton as vice president, a new team started to function.

One little story, recalled from the past, reveals a great deal. The very first act of the new president was to re-employ a well-loved shop foreman who had been dismissed the year before. Word of this simple act of justice spread through the plant like wildfire, and a new spirit took hold of the entire organization. The same kind of confidence was built into the sales force by H. L. Sutton.

The change in management was a clear-cut victory, not for any individual or clique, but for modern thinking. New equipment was purchased when

needed. Quality of product was rigorously rebuilt. Laboratory technique replaced earlier methods. Salesmen were backed up by the home office. Service to customers assumed a new importance.

In short, an organization was functioning again, as it had been under Elisha and Luther Turner. And that organization brought growth and strength, just as it had in the old days.

That strength continued to bring new products and improvements to old ones. As an indication of the leadership position attained by T & S products, Blue Streak can openers were selected by the 1929 Byrd Antarctic Expedition after exhaustive tests. Larger models were used at headquarters and on vessels, and household openers accompanied each shore party. Every cache of food also contained hand openers. An interesting sidelight is that Admiral Byrd, on his lonely vigil at the outpost camp, had as part of his extremely limited equipment not only a T & S can opener, but a T & S eggbeater as well.

In 1932 Turner & Seymour purchased the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, originators of sash chain. More than 400 tons of equipment were brought from Bridgeport to Torrington, and T & S assumed leadership position in the field of sash, cable, and other small chain. The company that had faced possible liquidation on two separate occasions thus demonstrated its renewed strength and

(Continued on page 37)

This Christmas, give the gift that's always right...

handsome General Electric Clocks!



ADAMS—A magnificent grandfather clock of Eighteenth Century design, even to weights and pendulum. The mahogany case is authentically styled. Note the special "moon dials." Westminster chimes sound the quarter hours on five tubular bells. \$535.00, plus tax. Other hall clocks: the **VIRGINIAN** (a popular-priced grandfather clock at \$385.00) and the **WINTHROP** (a charming grandmother clock at \$195.00), both plus tax.



RHAPSODY—This elegant mantel chime clock has a diagonally grained mahogany case burnished to a sheen. Westminster chimes, subtle and beautiful, strike the quarter hour. \$55.00, plus tax.



RIDGEFIELD—A charming Colonial mantel reproduction. Faithful in design, it strikes both the hour and half-hour on a deep-toned, spiral gong. \$32.00, plus tax.

GIVE ONE of these clocks, and you give an enduring reminder of your regard—one that will be consulted several times a day for untold years! Besides outstanding good looks, these clocks have all these General Electric features:

1. **No winding**... self-starting, just plug in.
2. **Quiet**... no ticktock.
3. **Dependable**... on time, all the time.
4. **Accurate**... electrically checked by your electric utility company to correspond with official Naval Observatory time.

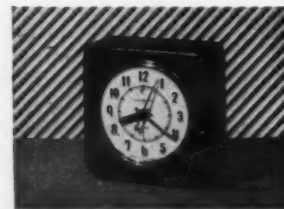
General Electric "Gift Clocks"—from \$4.50 to \$535.00.
A clock for every purse and purpose!



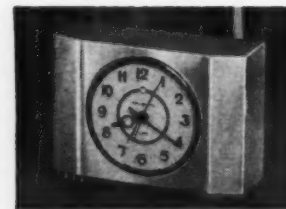
CANDLELIGHT—An exquisite occasional clock, beautifully cased in glowing tan pigskin, or East Indian lambakin, bordered by white saddle stitching. Also available in sparkling black glass, ground and polished. A superb gift! \$19.50, plus tax.



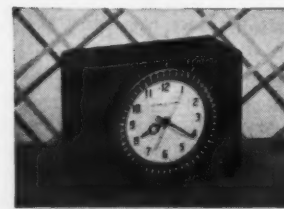
HERALDER—A welcome low-cost gift, with "Select-A-Larm" feature! This gives the user choice of personal volume control. Alarm can be set at a soft purr, call, or shout. Luminous hands and hour dots for easy reading at night. \$5.95, plus tax.



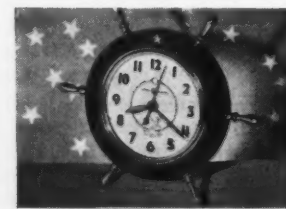
DELEGATE—An unusually handsome alarm clock, whose distinctive feature is the richly grained, golden-mahogany case. The design is modern—in the best sense of the word. \$9.95, plus tax.



MORNING GLORY—This beautiful alarm clock's flawlessly cast-metal case has a soft, satiny, butler silver finish and gold-colored brass feet. Its bell alarm is melodious but positive! \$17.95, plus tax.



SELECT-O-SWITCH—An ingenious time-switch clock that will turn electric appliances on and off for selected intervals over a 12-hour period. \$14.95, plus tax. All clocks on this page available at your dealer's.



NAVIGATOR—Brings a note of nautical trimness with its brightly polished spokes, set in a brown-plastic wheel! An ideal gift for men. \$7.95, plus tax. General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Conn.

Why wait a clock today? Get a General Electric Clock and FORGET IT!

GENERAL ELECTRIC

An Outline of Export Procedure

By HERBERT F. BEEBE



HERBERT F. BEEBE

Facts About the Series and the Author

THIS IS the first of a continuing series of educational articles which will outline in detail all phases of export procedure, especially for the benefit of business management who have had little or no experience in selling their goods to foreign customers. It is also hoped that the seasoned exporter may also get some helpful hints from at least some of the articles.

Written by Herbert F. Beebe, world traveler, writer and lecturer on international trade and dean of Connecticut export men, this series of articles is so well authenticated that they may be used as a trustworthy guide by novices in the export field or as authoritative studies for students. Besides being in charge of the export department of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company for 30 years, the author of this series was one of the organizers, for many years chairman, and now an honorary life member of the Association's Foreign Trade Committee. He was also one of the organizers of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men.

Among his many other activities, too numerous to mention here, he is a past president of the Foreign Trade Club of New Haven and former Supervisor, Foreign Trade Division, State Department of Education.

BUSINESS usually stems from an idea which someone begins to put into practice. Perhaps it starts with a workshop in the cellar or in a garage. This "someone" is the operator, buyer, salesman—in fact he does all the work. As the business grows he moves to larger quarters and gradually hires people to help him. In this way many of our industries have grown to their present size and importance.

Many firms started their export business in the same way, adding to their export staffs as increased sales and future prospects appeared to warrant.

Assuming that a firm is desirous of selling its products in foreign markets, the first step would naturally be to appoint someone to assume the responsibility of planning and executing an export sales program.

While a person with previous export experience enjoys an advantage and probably may obtain results sooner, the fact remains that many of our successful exporters came up from the ranks of their respective companies. Sometimes a man familiar with your products and policies can learn the technique of exporting almost as soon as an exporter can master the necessary details of your business.

In making a selection it should be borne in mind that the success of the venture will depend in no small degree upon the person you select.

Therefore it is advisable, in fact necessary to pick a man who will take advantage of every opportunity to add to his knowledge of exporting in all of its ramifications. In this connection, it is worthy of mention that exporters are most cooperative and generous in sharing their knowledge with beginners in the field. Any member of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut is privileged to send representatives to the monthly meetings of its Foreign Trade Committee where export managers of many prominent Connecticut concerns meet to exchange information and to endeavor to help anyone seeking assistance on export problems.

It has been said that export selling is no different than domestic, but it will be found that there are many more factors to be taken into consideration.

It is these additional factors that will be discussed as we talk with the man in charge of export business regarding his plans. We will call him the Export Manager. The actual carrying out of the necessary procedures may be done entirely or partially by him, but in any event it is his responsibility to see that they are done.

First Moves

Let us assume that you have an article that is being sold in this country at a profit and which you would like to sell in foreign markets if fairly certain of a profit within a reasonable time.

This means an investigation of the suitability of the article for foreign use, the methods of distribution best adapted to the article, cost of delivery to the foreign markets, including duties, and local and foreign competition.

If someone else in the United States is selling a similar article at export there is every reason to believe that you can sell your products abroad. Your own investigations are consequently less difficult.

Assuming that you are convinced that the article can be sold, you should then satisfy yourself that it complies with the requirements of "marking of country of origin" on your product and any other regulations that may apply to your goods.

You now have the problem of deciding the channels of distribution best adapted to your particular product.

On this point it is well to give first consideration to the methods that have

(Continued on page 38)

STRATEGIC DECISIONS

in History...

A momentous and history-making decision was made by Patrick Henry when he loudly proclaimed "Give me liberty, or give me death." Far from being a spur-of-the-moment statement, Mr. Henry was well aware of all the contiguous facts and reached his strategic decision only after a sage and careful analysis of every factor.



in Industry...

Decisions can be strategic in industrial fields, too. It will pay you to be well aware of all the facts when you have problems concerning machine design, engineering, weldments, fabrication, machining and manufacture. For over 28 years Mathewson has been recognized in many industries for quality work.

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NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW of industry's prospects of continued prosperity in the light of the national election appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times.

Belying those indications that an "orderly recession" is in store, the author of the article reported that in leading industries, ranging from automobiles and steel to public utilities and chemicals, top executives took steps to push multi-billion dollar expansion programs which are now scheduled to continue past 1949.

Tools, equipment, machinery and construction needed on these projects comprise the mainstay of general prosperity, and reflected a strong upward trend within twenty-four hours after the election, according to the report. Contrary to pre-election reports that 85 per cent of America's industrial post-war expansion will have been completed this year, the author points to current figures which show that capital goods industries which reached more than \$50,500,000,000 in 1947 may be unable to fill demands for their products next year.

★ ★ ★

ALPHEUS WINTER, SR., executive vice president of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport, died recently at his Fairfield home after a long illness.

Active in the industrial and civic affairs of Bridgeport, Mr. Winter served the Manufacturers Association for a quarter of a century. A native of Greenwich, Mr. Winter was a graduate of Oberlin College and received his master's degree from Columbia University.



ALPHEUS WINTER

In 1918 he served as a representative of the War Labor Board in Bridgeport, and following the close of World War I he joined the firm of Remington Arms.

The Cover



THIS MONTH'S cover photo by Joseph Scaylea depicts a winter scene in Litchfield, Conn.

In addition to his civic affiliations including the Red Cross, Community Chest, Traffic Association and the Safety Council, he was also a member of the University club, the Brooklawn Country club, the Connecticut State Senior Golf association and the U. S. Senior Golf association. He held the state senior golf championship eleven consecutive years.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, Alpheus, and Charles Kofoed Winter.

★ ★ ★

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PORTABLE ELECTRIC TOOL for cutting sponge rubber has recently been announced by Stanley Electric Tools, New Britain. The tool is designed for use wherever sponge or foam rubber up to 4" thick has to be cut. The cutter can be operated at a speed of 30 feet a minute, depending on the thickness of the material.

Stanley Sponge Rubber Cutter is powered by a universal type motor

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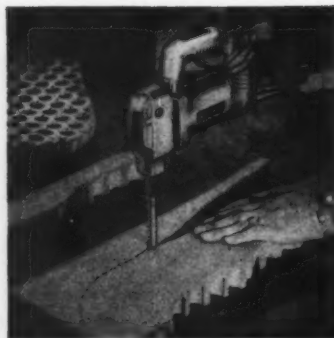
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THE STANLEY SPONGE RUBBER CUTTER, a new development of the Stanley Electric Tools, New Britain.

that operates from A.C. or D.C. Its motor housing is a light-weight aluminum alloy casting. The two saw-type blades that do the cutting are made of alloy steel for long life and can be replaced easily.

★ ★ ★

USERS OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS will be interested in the new 44-page booklet, "Air Cargoes" which is being distributed by Robert Gair Company, Inc., New York and Montville, Connecticut.

The booklet details requirements of packing for air shipment, what can be shipped by air, container regulations, official classification, required markings for containers, list of air lines and global areas they serve, and other information of value to shippers.

★ ★ ★

FLETCHER H. MONTGOMERY of Stamford, chairman of the board of the Hat Corporation of America, died recently in New Hampshire after a brief illness. He was vacationing at his country home at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, when he was stricken.

Mr. Montgomery began his business career as an office boy at the offices of Crofut-Knapp, hat manufacturers in Norwalk, in 1899. He became president of the Knox Hat Company, Brooklyn, in 1917, and president of Hat Corporation in 1937. He was elected board chairman in 1947.

★ ★ ★

A NEW PRODUCT, "GOOD-AIRE," a household deodorant, is now being produced and distributed by the Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport.

Good-Aire was unveiled at a special sales and merchandise meeting held in Boston recently. It is the result of some three years of experimentation by Bridgeport Brass chemists.

★ ★ ★

AN EXHIBITION OF MODERN FIRE PREVENTION and fire-fighting techniques was staged by New Haven's Department of Fire Service recently in connection with the annual Fire Prevention Campaign sponsored each year by the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.

Designed especially for business and industry, the show put on by Fire Chief Paul P. Heinz included all phases of fire fighting. Buildings equipped with a variety of fire detectors were set afire, petroleum tanks were ignited, firemen leaped from a 200-ft. tower to nets below, streams of water, spray and foam were played on smaller fires, and recent developments in extinguishers and flame proof paint were cleverly demonstrated.

As a part of the campaign school systems in New Haven and the surrounding towns scheduled an intensive program to teach fire prevention to the children. A total of 50,000 posters, pamphlets and flyers were distributed to the schools and children of all grades participated in essay and poster contests.

★ ★ ★

CARL GUSTAVE SWEBILIUS, noted inventor of firearms, and founder of the High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, died recently.



A native of Sweden, he came to this country at 17 and began his career as a gun barrel driller in the plant of the Marlin Firearms Company. During the first World War he headed the experimental work at the Marlin plant. He featured in the development of the Marlin aircraft gun. The weapon was designed to be a fixed gun and synchronized to shoot between blades of the propeller. This was the only fixed aircraft gun produced during World War I.

In 1926, with Gustave A. Beck, a former associate at Marlin's, he embarked upon an experiment that led to the formation of the High Standard Manufacturing Company. The firm, under Mr. Swabilius' direction, has since taken its place among leaders in the gunnery field in the country.

Mr. Swabilius leaves his wife and two sons.

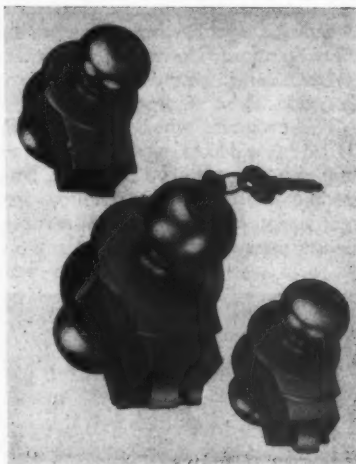
★ ★ ★

A NEW KIND OF HARDWARE for light commercial buildings, small apartments and residences, Corbin Unit Locks and Latches series "900", has recently been announced by P. & F. Corbin, New Britain. These smaller versions of the famous Corbin unit lock, used since 1899 for many of America's finest commercial buildings, have been especially designed for discriminating architects, builders and home owners.

The new item is assembled at the factory in one complete unit, and must pass rigid inspection before shipment. Adjustments to the mechanism by the carpenter are unnecessary, and minor inaccuracies of installation will not

affect the appearance or functioning qualities of the new lock.

The "900" series locks are available in finishes of dull bronze, polished brass, satin chromium or polished



THE CORBIN UNIT LOCKS AND LATCHES SERIES "900" are claimed to have all the essential qualities of the original series—strength, security and the style which reflects Corbin's nearly 100 years of craftsmanship.

chromium. Cast brass and bronze material is used throughout, insuring freedom from corrosion, vault-like strength, and life-time service.

★ ★ ★

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Middlesex County Manufacturers Association, held at the Hotel Terramaugus in East Hampton last month,

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MASTERCRAFT TRAILERS

ROCKY HILL — CONNECTICUT

Sydney A. Finer, vice president and superintendent of Pond's Extract Company, was elected president, succeeding George A. Stetson of the Valley Oil Company, Portland.

Mr. Finer, who is a director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, representing Middlesex County, is a native of England. He came to America in 1911 and joined the Clinton firm in 1916, and has been associated with the company since that time.

Other officers elected were Irving R. Segal of the Middletown Rubber Company, vice president; and B. H. McElhone of the Connecticut Light &

Power Company, Essex, secretary and treasurer.

★ ★ ★

A THREE-POINT PROGRAM of cataloguing the industrial production and labor supply in the Stamford-Greenwich area has been launched by the Stamford-Greenwich Manufacturers Council through its executive secretary Walter Raleigh.

The program, which has been designed to aid local industries to secure sub-contract work, acquire government contracts and generally to prevent unemployment, includes the following three steps:

1. The development, in cooperation with the Connecticut State Employment Service, of lists of all industrial skills available in the area. The lists will be distributed to all plants in the area.

2. The listing of available production capacity of all industrial plants in the area with the Council for the purpose of localizing the performance of sub-contracts from local industries.

3. An increase in effort to attract the distribution of Government contracts for military equipment among Greenwich and Stamford plants.

★ ★ ★

A PAMPHLET DESCRIBING ITS NEW 5-WAY BINDING POST

is now being offered by the Superior Electric Company, Bristol. The booklet outlines the five uses for which the binding posts are adaptable: permanent clamping; spade lug connection; plug-in for banana plugs; looping and clamping; and clip lead.

Electrical equipment is illustrated as examples of the uses of the binding posts, and dimensional and structural diagrams are shown. Diagrams also illustrate methods of mounting the posts into equipment panels.


★ ★ ★

PHILIP D. WAGONER, chairman of the board of Underwood Corporation, received a signal honor in the October issue of "Underwood News," which was dedicated to him and devoted to an interesting résumé of some of his principal accomplishments.

Entering the office equipment industry in 1918 as president of Elliott Fisher Company, Mr. Wagoner devoted his efforts toward assembling, under one manufacturing company, a series of carefully selected leading products so that complete service could be given business for its machine writing and accounting needs.

His long range planning came to a successful realization in 1927 with the amalgamation of the Elliott Fisher Company and its subsidiaries, including the Sundstrand Corporation and the Underwood Typewriter Company, world's largest manufacturer of typewriters with factories in Hartford and Bridgeport. Soon after, the Underwood Computing Machine Company at Hartford and the Neidich Process Company at Burlington, New Jersey, joined the consolidation.

A graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, Mr. Wagoner had been



Biggest opportunity to offset increased labor and production costs lies in more efficient handling of materials. Our engineering experience in the field of Materials Handling for Production is broad and widely diversified. An interview will incur no obligation. Try it.

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associated with the General Electric Company and its subsidiary General Vehicle Company.

"Underwood News" states in its tribute to Mr. Wagoner that "The inventions which he sought, found and utilized for development of Underwood products have served the peoples of the world, and nothing could commemorate Philip D. Wagoner's 30th anniversary with Underwood more sincerely than this dedication of our family magazine to him and his tangible contributions to the world of business."

★ ★ ★

"SMALL BUSINESS: ITS PLACE AND PROBLEMS" is a report by A. D. H. Kaplan, economist, which has been issued recently by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. The report points out that the number of small businesses in the country today, per thousand of population, is as large as at any time in our history and numerically there is no downward trend in sight.

According to the report, while small business has maintained its strength in numbers, it has lost some ground in the proportion it does of the nation's business. Three main factors were listed as likely to affect its future vitality: improved management; greater availability of equity capital and an improved long-range program of federal taxation.

With production and marketing demanding increased skills, Mr. Kaplan cites improvement of small business management as the most necessary step toward strengthening it. Colleges, especially schools of business administration; trade association; business organizations and established manufacturers were called upon to meet their responsibilities to prepare small business management to conduct successful enterprises.

Capital banks under the Federal Reserve System are proposed as a possible method of supplying this equity financing. Community funds for local business development can be helpful in some areas in providing equity capital, but the activity of such funds to date indicates that they cannot meet the broad needs of small business financing.

★ ★ ★

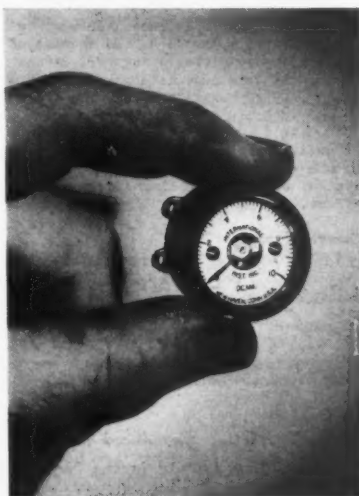
IN ITS CURRENT REPORT to the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission The Connecticut Light and Power

Company has reported that 99.4 per cent of the farms in its territory have electricity available for use. At the present time only 123 of the 14,618 farms in its area require line extensions for electrical service.

In carrying forward its rural electrification program, the Connecticut Light and Power Company has built over 1,200 miles of lines in the last ten years to serve over 6,000 homes in rural areas. The present rural electrification percentage of company territory corresponds closely with the percentage for the state as a whole, which continues to lead the nation, as it has for many years, in its percentage of farm electrification. Connecticut is one of only two states whose rural electrification program has been accomplished without the subsidy of any federal funds.

★ ★ ★

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MIDGET METER, one inch in diameter, with a scale arc of 270 degrees, has been announced by International Instruments, Inc., New Haven.



THE MIDGET (1") METER developed by International Instruments, Inc., New Haven.

The instrument was designed for uses in aircraft applications, where size and weight limitations are of prime importance. Other applications are anticipated by the manufacturer, to include radio and television fields, laboratory test equipment installations and other instances where the use of miniature meters of high accuracy is required.

The meter is claimed by its manufacturer to be highly sensitive and to be capable of performing with accuracy heretofore obtainable only in larger meters.

★ ★ ★

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Nothing irritates us more, and it must be true of our customers too, than to call up and receive gentle, polite evasion instead of a direct answer to a question that is important to us. While a customer's questions about his job at Kellogg & Bulkeley cannot always be answered immediately, it is usually possible to find the answer in short order and call him back. This simple but important customer service rates first attention at K & B.

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GOVERNOR

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EMERGENCY SCRAP IRON and STEEL DRIVE
SEPTEMBER 7—OCTOBER 8, 1948

PLEASE REPLY TO CHAIRMAN AT
436 CAPITOL AVENUE
HARTFORD 6, CONN.
TELEPHONE 2-1187

October 27, 1948

Honorable James C. Shannon, Governor
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Governor Shannon:

I am pleased to give you in this letter the final returns on the Scrap Iron & Steel Drive which officially ended October 8th. Also, speaking for the State Committee, we are indebted to you for your foresightedness in organizing the Drive and for lending your enthusiasm and vigor in helping to make it successful. There is no question that layoffs in certain industries were averted because of the amounts of badly needed scrap collected.

The goal of 50,000,000 pounds of scrap iron and steel, the exact amount needed to offset Connecticut's loss in pig iron shipments due to the breakdown at Mystic, was exceeded by 4,071,233 pounds in the five-week period. In other words, Connecticut has already collected and reported 25% of the 200,000,000 pound quota set for the All New England Drive. The Drive was well timed in view of the resumption of pig iron production at the blast furnace in Everett next week.

The above result was achieved by the voluntary effort of the following sections of our state's economy: Factories, farms, service industries, banks, insurance companies, state agencies and institutions, city and town managements, transportation companies, the New Haven Railroad, chambers of commerce, employers' associations, scrap dealers, veterans' organizations, contractors, utilities, automobile graveyards, school students, and the citizenry of the state.

The plight of our foundries and steel mills should be eased somewhat by the resumption of pig iron production, increased scrap collection, and receipt of foreign scrap and pig iron. The long-term scrap supply picture, however, is not an optimistic one. It is important, therefore, that the immediate shipment of production and dormant scrap and steel through regular channels to our foundries and steel mills be continued.

I would like to mention to you the outstanding work done by the Chairmen of the Zone Committees and their associates who cooperated so fully to make this Drive a complete success. This is further proof of the accomplishments that can be attained through united and voluntary effort.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

Edward Ingraham/erb

FINAL REPORT ON A JOB WELL DONE. The letter reproduced above represents an accounting of Connecticut's outstanding activity in the New England Scrap Drive, completed in October. The Association's president, Edward Ingraham, headed the committee created by Governor James C. Shannon to administer the collection of a quota of 50,000,000 pounds of scrap iron and steel in this state.

The serious emergency which faced Connecticut foundry and steel mill operators with the breakdown of the Mystic Iron Works' blast furnace on July 7 served well to inspire civic leaders, industrialists and businessmen in this singularly successful effort.

The notable result of Connecticut's drive reflects the sincere enthusiasm and cooperation of those who responded to the Governor's plea to keep iron and steel scrap flowing into our foundries and steel mills until the Everett furnace resumed normal production. They responded in typical Nutmeg style, exceeding the state's quota by better than 5,000,000 pounds.

JOSEPH P. LEE, president of Cole-Roscoe Manufacturing Co., South Norwalk, died recently.

A native of Westport, he moved to Southport in his early youth, where he resided until his death. He joined the firm, which manufactures wire cloth, shortly after its organization, and became president of the company in 1944.

★ ★ ★

EASTERN INDUSTRIES, INC., New Haven has announced the production of a new series of liquid pumps. While these units were designed primarily for manufacturers of beverage vending equipment, the manufacturer claims that they will effectively handle any non-lubricating liquid at relatively high pressures.

The new design is being offered in two sizes. Model GW-1 is rated at one-half gallon per minute; Model GW-2 has a one gallon-per-minute rating. Both pumps are suitable for operating pressures up to 200 pounds per square inch. They operate on the gear pump principle and are built with a stainless steel drive gear and a graphite carbon driven gear.

According to the maker the design has been handled so as to eliminate any metal-to-metal contact, thereby reducing friction losses to a minimum. The graphite-impregnated carbon bearing is hydraulically balanced and a mechanical seal is said to insure against pump leakage.

★ ★ ★

FIVE NEW MODELS of glass coffee makers are being developed by The Silex Company, Hartford, for 1949 trade. They will be introduced in January when the first showing of next year's models will be made. The company will continue to supply the ten outstanding models which have contributed to the company's established reputation in the glass coffee maker field.

President Louis S. Chick has revealed that the firm of Peter Mueller-Munk Associates has been retained for the styling of the new Silex models and that the designs for new handles, covers, stoves and accessories have already been established.

★ ★ ★

IN NAUGATUCK, the synthetic rubber plant operated by the United

States Rubber Company for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is being equipped to produce the new cold rubber which gives 30 per cent longer tread wear in tires. It is the only synthetic rubber plant in New England.

According to current plans, the output of cold rubber from this plant will be used to try the new material for the first time in the many non-tire products manufactured in New England. It will go to producers of footwear, insulated wire, mechanical goods and paper and fabric products.

It is expected that the necessary refrigeration and insulating materials required will be installed and ready to operate by the end of the year. The plant will be capable of turning out 3,000 long tons of cold rubber per year.

★ ★ ★

THREE PERSONNEL CHANGES at the Stamford branch of the Atlas Power Company's Industrial Finishers Department have recently been announced by E. H. Bucy, general manager.

Donald A. Metz has been appointed general manager; W. G. Sheane, sales manager and John E. Forster, plant manager. Mr. Metz was formerly assistant general sales manager at Stamford. During the war he was in charge of organizing and operating the paint and chemical laboratory at Holabird Depot, Baltimore, Maryland, and later performed the same duties at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Mr. Sheane, formerly a member of the Atlas technical staff, Stamford, is a holder of two degrees in chemical engineering. He is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Carnegie Institute of Technology, and is an active member of the American Institute of Engineers, American Chemical Society and American Electroplaters Society.

Mr. Forster was formerly supervisor of the Plant Service Group at the Stamford branch. During the war he was a captain in the Air Corps doing corrosion control work.

★ ★ ★

THE CRYSTAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC., Hartford, has received two contracts to engage in research in the field of ultra sonics, Samuel I. Ward, president, has announced.

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tracts has not been revealed since they are in the "classified" group, meaning they are highly secret, it has been stated that they are part of the new government research activities to be conducted under the so-called Rand Corporation, a civilian-directed and controlled research and development group. The research will be directed to military objectives, with emphasis on long-range rockets, remote control devices, stratosphere exploration, weather reporting, radar and other projects pertaining to aviation and submarines.

The research staff of the firm has been increased and Mr. Ward has announced the appointment of W. M. A. Andersen, chief of electronic research, to the post of vice president in charge of engineering.

Reynolds S. Chapin, a graduate of Duke University, has been named chief engineer. Mr. Chapin holds several patents in the communications field. David J. Whitney has been designated to head one of the new research groups and Eugene Shapiro, who has a background of three and one-half years in naval aviation as chief radio technician, has been added to the staff.

LEE WELLS has rejoined the Tilo Roofing Company, Stratford, as advertising and sales promotion manager, according to a recent announcement. He was formerly vice president in charge of new business at the Ormsbee, Moore and Gilbert, Inc., advertising agency of Milford.

Mr. Wells first joined the Tilo Roofing Company in 1944. Three years later he became advertising director of Casco Products of Bridgeport, a position he held until his association with the Milford advertising firm.

★ ★ ★

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of Wilcox, Crittenden & Company, Inc., held in Middletown recently, reports of the various officers were presented and the following directors elected for the coming year: Phelps Ingersoll, George E. Bean, Julius B. Smith, Robert I. Laggren, E. Welles Eddy, Francis D. Wells and Charles H. Cuno.

In his report the President advised that the Wilcox-Crittenden sales force is being increased to provide better coverage in areas that offer possibilities for increased business in 1949. The

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general improvements that have been made in the W-C marine and industrial hardware plant, both in buildings and machinery, were also described.

The following officers of the firm were re-elected by the directors: president, Phelps Ingersoll; vice president, George E. Bean; secretary, Ernest L. Gibbons; treasurer, George A. Palmer; assistant secretary, Frederick S. Hurlburt; and assistant treasurer, William H. Wilkinson.

★ ★ ★

AT THE ANNUAL AWARDS BANQUET of "Financial World", held at the Waldorf Astoria in New York recently, the 1948 annual report of the United Aircraft Corporation was awarded the bronze "Oscar of Industry." H. M. Horner, president of United Aircraft Corporation, received the award from Weston Smith, vice president of "Financial World."



UNITED AIRCRAFT'S prize-winning annual report carried this interesting cover photo.



H. M. HORNER, president of United Aircraft Corporation (left) receiving the "Oscar of Industry" award from Weston Smith, vice president of "Financial World" at the eighth annual awards banquet of "Financial World."

The corporation's annual report was judged the best in the aircraft industry by an independent board of judges for the magazine. More than 4,000 annual reports were reviewed and classified into 100 industrial groups.

United Aircraft Corporation's annual report consisted of the pictorial

report, "The Quest for Perfection" and the usual financial statistics. The production methods of the firm's four divisions were shown in the pictorial report. It was edited by Paul Fisher, director of public relations, United Aircraft.

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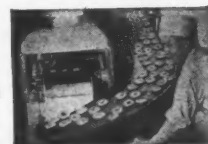
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SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Charles Sawyer has invited thirty-three members of the iron and steel scrap industry to become members of a Scrap Industry Advisory Committee. The committee has been established following a meeting of nearly 300 ferrous scrap dealers and brokers, sponsored by the Office of Industry Cooperation of the Department of Commerce.

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The meeting was held to explore the feasibility of developing a plan of volunteer action, under Public Law 395, for the creation by the scrap industry of a private corporation to expedite the flow of German scrap to American mills and foundries by buying and then distributing it under government allocation.

One Connecticut representative of the industry was among those invited to become members of the committee, S. Samuel Kasden, H. Kasden & Sons, Inc., New Haven.

★ ★ ★

THE 48TH ANNUAL MEETING of the Manufacturers Association of Bridgeport was held recently at the Hotel Barnum and Klein Memorial auditorium, with Morris Sayre, president of the National Association of Manufacturers as principal speaker.

W. Stewart Clark, president of the Bridgeport association, presided at the dinner meeting and read his annual report of the functions of the organization. The election of officers which was scheduled to take place at the annual meeting was postponed until a future meeting of the association.

In his address, entitled "Standing

Up for What We Stand For," Mr. Sayre called upon business and industrial management to do something "basic-drastic-and quick" about inflation.

To help America get back on the road to economic progress, Mr. Sayre declared, management must continue to explain to and remind the people that price controls did not control prices before and will not now; that increasing wages won't halt inflation or lower prices. "Let's prove to them that increased productivity will do both," he said. "Increased productivity per man, per machine, per factory, and per industry."

The N.A.M. president explained that increasing productivity puts responsibility on three groups. First, management must find the venture capital for industrial expansion and the development of new products, processes and machines. It is the government's responsibility to overhaul our Federal tax policy "to free this venture capital from the tax collectors' clutches," and to use the "most rigid economy in government."

Labor's responsibility in the price problem, according to Mr. Sayre, calls for the abandonment of featherbed-

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ding practices wherever they exist, and the elimination of "restrictions of any kind on production."

★ ★ ★

THE APPOINTMENT OF W. Cranston Brewer as new general manager of the Mallory Hat Company of Danbury, a subsidiary of the John B. Stetson Company, has been announced by David H. Harshaw, president of the Stetson Company.



W. CRANSTON BREWER

Mr. Brewer was graduated from the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. He has been associated with the John B. Stetson Company since 1924 as stylist, merchandise manager, and manager of the product development division.

★ ★ ★

ROBERT O. STEVENS has been appointed personnel director of The Taylor-Reed Corporation, Glenbrook, according to a recent announcement by Charles M. D. Reed, president of the firm.

Mr. Stevens was formerly associated with Airadio, Inc., Stamford. He is well known in the community for his active interest in civic and charitable organizations.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Handicapped and was recently reappointed department employment chairman of the Department of Connecticut, American Legion for his fourth three-year term. He has also served as secretary of the Veterans Reemployment and Rehabilitation Committee of the Stamford Post-War Planning Commission.



THE YALE & TOWNE EX-SERVICE MEN'S CLUB received their colors from Col. J. Bryan Williams, Jr., general manager of the Stamford Division of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, in a ceremony in the Towne Service Building. Stamford's Mayor Charles E. Moore, leaders in Stamford veteran organizations, members of the Yale & Towne management group and representatives of the Ex-Service Men's Club participated in the ceremonies. Above, left to right, Fritz Reinecke, color guard; Earl Guillette, commander of the Yale & Towne Ex-Service Men's Club and Col. Williams.

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Association's 133rd Annual Meeting Reviewed

(Continued from page 16)

Right or wrong, the intellectuals will have tremendous influence. When decisive responsibilities lie in the hands of any group it is not wise to treat them with grave social disrespect. Yet that is precisely what produced teachers' strikes. Society remained callous to the adverse economic position of the teachers. Because society mistreated them, their respect for the political structure declined. The restraints which should have prevented people with their social responsibilities from making war upon society were loosened. On the basis of power, they sought—and gained—what had been denied them on the basis of values.

College and university professors have not yet gone so far. They still exhibit the individualism of the thinker. Until the scholar finds him-

self in a hopeless situation, he is loath to organize defensively.

But there are clear indications that trouble can develop here. It is promoted when business men scoff at the theorist, saying, "It may be good in theory, but it is not practical." Nothing is ever right in theory if it is not true and real, but stupidity and archaism in industrial practice often fail to exploit experimental and theoretical advances. The theorist, the technologist, and the production man are in an indissoluble partnership; each has his place; but the initiation of the productive cycle is with the professor. It is folly to sell his work short.

Such obscurantism and current anti-intellectualism hold down faculty salaries and prevent adequate research funds from being available. Something must be done to join the professor's over-riding loyalty to the truth with his natural love of his country and its social-political-economic institutions. The suggestion that we should "crack down" on critics, fire the dissenters, or make them so uncomfortable that they remain silent is the worst possible program. Academic freedom is all the pro-

fessors have left—and however widely their political, social, and economic views may vary, they will unite in defense of that last bulwark of their profession.

The academic is willing to accept a relatively low economic ceiling if he has compensatory satisfactions in terms of social response, if he has the position of responsibility, dignity, and honor which his importance to society fully justifies. Among the necessities is an increase in salary—and the need is substantial and urgent. Something had better be done before stark necessity forces him to follow the teachers into pressure tactics and substitute power for reason.


There is one final element in this analysis which calls for comment. That is a changing balance, or one might properly call it a growing imbalance, between publicly-supported and privately-supported education. There was a time, not so very long ago as history runs, when all higher education and most of what we now know as secondary education were privately controlled. Under the egalitarian principles of American democracy as the pressure toward the ideal of educating all American youth increased, it was inevitable that there should be increasing public support. Consequently there grew up systems of public and of private education. The public interest requires both, but it also requires that there should be a reasonable balance between them. Monopoly, public or private, is as bad for education as for anything else.

That balance is not being maintained. Across the country the number of teachers employed by the public and paid from the public treasury is now vastly larger than those employed by "private" institutions. At the lower school levels the disparity is overwhelming; even at the higher levels the imbalance is great and accelerating. Moreover salaries in private institutions are falling rapidly behind.

This is a fact of profound relevance to our topic. If a professor derives a living wage from private sources and if his social status is reasonably comfortable, he accommodates himself to the system which gives him those satisfactions. Historically that is what he has done in America. But if his income is derived from the public treasury, he is in no position to object to public management. Moreover, if his salary is larger than that received by professors in endowed institutions, he is going to compare private enterprise

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unfavorably with public management, for he is better off depending upon the public treasury and would suffer from the fluctuations of private enterprise.

If the time comes when all the professors in the colleges and universities of the country draw their salaries from state or federal governments, they may become critical of their working conditions, unionize, and strike, as have the teachers in great urban centers. But they are not likely to be opponents of the expansion of governmental activities. Not being dependent on private enterprise, they will have less and less concern for the fate of the enterprise system.

Count Sforza, now again Foreign Secretary in Italy, commented bitterly during the long years of his exile upon the intellectuals who watched freedom destroyed. All those whom he denounced drew their stipends from the state; it had become their only possible source of revenue and they became subservient to the state. Those who have an interest in the preservation of the enterprise system will be well advised to see to it that the private institutions are not weakened further and that government does not engulf or even dominate higher education.

This analysis is a serious effort to call attention to something of profound importance to American life. All evidence indicates that a larger proportion of young people are to be in school for longer periods of time than ever before in history; the temper, the

attitudes, and the doctrines of teachers are of vast significance. If, as I have indicated, there has been a growing breach between those who teach and our social and economic system, then it had best be understood.

The cure is not to denounce or to harry the faculties; it is to reform the situation which makes the intellectual bear the burdens without sharing the rewards. It is to recognize his strategic, indeed his vital, place in our economy, our society, and our public life and to proceed rationally and with as much light and as little heat as possible to redress the balance.

A Century at Turner & Seymour

(Continued from page 21)

vigor at the depth of the great depression of the 1930's.

The Second World War

The story of T & S in World War II is in essence the story of many manufacturers in the metal industries. Turner & Seymour adapted its equipment to war production, turning out parts for time bombs, air planes, rifles. Its foundry produced vital castings for brass mills and the machine tool industry. Regular products, too, were required in great quantity by both Army and Navy—ship's telegraph

chain, sprocket chain for use in bombers, can openers for GI's and for the institutions that stood behind them. Even thumb tacks were ordered by the million by the war departments. Over 98% of the factory division operated under high priorities.

War has long since ceased to profit anyone engaged in any phase of it, but at least the company came through wartime anxieties and frustrations no worse off than industry as a whole. Shortages, retooling, resumption of plans and product developments laid aside during the war . . . these are a familiar story to all who served on the industrial front in a war that depended so heavily on industry.

In 1945 the company deeded approximately four acres, the last remaining land from the old Pearl Street site, to the City of Torrington, with the understanding that it would be used for recreation or park purposes and be considered a charitable contribution to the city.

Meanwhile the products manufactured by Turner & Seymour reflect the same growth and improvement that has been noted in the realm of management. A glance at the list of products today shows interesting changes. Gone are the lamps, the curtain and window hardware, the hooks and eyes and bric-a-brac noted on earlier pages.

In their place are four well-defined lines of manufactured products, consisting of literally thousands of individual items, and an entire division devoted exclusively to castings.

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The castings division produces a wide range of castings in gray iron, brass, and bronze, some under an ounce in weight, and others weighing up to six tons. Capacity is rated as something over 60 tons a day.

T & S castings are still noted for quality, as in the early days. They are, of course, much more scientifically produced. Many of today's iron castings are highly cored, and as intricate, in their way, as the early candelabra. They serve many Connecticut industries whose final products are shipped all over the world.

In the factory division, the field of small chain alone—sash, cable, jack, sprocket, safety, universal, to mention the most common—is equal to the entire business of the company at the turn of the century.

The cast iron soap dish of the 1880's has blossomed into a wide range of brass bathroom fixtures, known to the trade under the names Wilwear and Berkshire.

The original egg beater, still recognizable in shape and function, has been completely changed in method of manufacture and range of size. So, too, has the first crude can opener, now the granddaddy of a line of mechanical openers for home and institutional use. These two, the egg beaters and the openers, are today supplemented by a whole line of kitchen tools, known all over the world as the T & S Blue Line.

More reminiscent of the early days is the fourth group of products such as furniture glides, tufting buttons, escutcheon pins. Made of the several metals, these range from the simple functionalism of the well-known thumb tack to highly decorative upholstery nails, plated, painted, lacquered or oxidized, some in intricate shapes.

The company's products are world famous. In spite of today's difficult export conditions, shipments are being made regularly to over 30 different foreign countries.

The most recent product development at Turner & Seymour is in a way one of the most revealing, for it illustrates not only progress, but the adaptability that makes progress possible.

Back in the days of the Hook & Eye, in Waterbury, Elisha Turner started making window hardware. As time went on the company manufactured both sash chain and the fixtures on which the windows were hung.

Thus the company still served the trade, though its product was completely different from the early ornamental window hardware.

Today some architects feel that the whole idea of sash weights counterbalancing the weight of windows is on the way out. If it is, the trade will find that the best built-in sash balance is made right in Torrington. Yes, the century-old concern known as Turner & Seymour has just completed a whole new factory building to manufacture its patented Hialift sash balance.

At the ripe old age of 100 a concern, like a man, has perhaps the privilege of telling its secret of longevity. Integrity in dealing with the trade and with employees, as well as quality of product, must be assumed, for without them no company could stay in business for 100 years.

But this alone is not enough, for many an honest organization failed to survive the radical changes that come with time. The deeper answer, it seems, is that of adaptability.

Elisha Turner, dry goods merchant, saw an opportunity and became a manufacturer. He saw another, and added an entirely new line, not once but many times. Companies were purchased, products were dropped, changed, revised. Always adaptability.

It would be presumptuous, however, to claim that T & S is different from other industries in Torrington, or, for that matter, in America. For after all, the story you have just read of one company's growth and development could be duplicated all over the United States—perhaps not in span of life, but surely in enterprise, integrity, forward-mindedness. These are the real American virtues, and will continue to spell success so long as young men can gather to discuss their ambitions and their dreams—and then go forth to work and fight for their ideals.

An Outline of Export Procedure

(Continued from page 23)

proved successful in the domestic market.

Whether your product is one that is sold in the United States to jobbers, retail dealers, consumers or to factories and industrial concerns, that particular method of distribution was undoubtedly adopted after careful study and trial.

Consequently, it is logical before trying any other plan to direct your investigations in order to determine whether it is practical to operate along similar lines in foreign markets. It usually will be found that, with certain modifications, this can be done.

When you have come to a decision on this point, the next step is to select the best distributors (and/or sales representatives) in each country.

Meanwhile it is to be assumed that you have determined the price of your goods, terms, delivery point, etc.

It is good business anywhere to make your quotations specific and complete, but especially so in foreign markets where mail takes more time than in the United States.

Your quotations must, of course, specify terms and (unless you demand cash on delivery at a United States port) you must check not only the credit of your customer much the same as you would in the States but also you must investigate the regulations of the country to see whether, even if the customer can pay in his local currency, he or the local bank will be permitted to forward the equivalent dollars to you.

Forwarding Procedure

Assume that you have received an order and are ready to ship. If you expect to handle this yourself you must make the necessary arrangements with the transportation and steamship lines for space and delivery, custom house invoices, etc. If so, the current copy of the Exporter's Encyclopedia is a practical necessity for information in regard to various documents that are essential for both shipping and invoicing. However if you use a forwarder, he can supply you with the information and make all arrangements.

It is necessary to exercise the utmost care in this connection, particularly in Latin America, as a mistake is often very costly not only in money but also in dissatisfaction on the part of the customer.

If you are satisfied to let your customer have the goods before paying for them, you may ship them consigned as he directs and ask him to remit in accordance with your terms or draw a clean draft on him.

If however you wish to retain control of the goods until he has paid or signed an agreement to pay, then you consign the shipment to your own order and when the bills of lading are properly endorsed attach them to your draft with instructions to the bank to

deliver the documents against payment or acceptance of your draft as the case may be.

There are certain countries where it is against the law to consign to order and others where it is ineffective.

In nearly all cases Marine insurance is necessary or advisable, particularly to protect yourself when shipment is made on an order bill of lading or on open account.

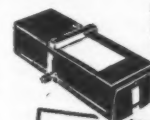
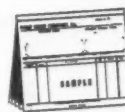
There are various forms of insurance in addition to strictly Marine Risks such as Theft and Pilferage, Civil Commotion and War Risk. These are usually attached to the regular Marine policy in consideration of additional premiums.

From this brief outline of the functions of an export department, or the duties and responsibilities of an export manager, it will be apparent that the problems are not so serious as to discourage one, but are serious enough to require careful study and analysis as well as extreme care in the handling of details, which will be discussed in future articles.

Any questions prompted by a reading of this article should be addressed to the Export Department, Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, where they will be answered as promptly as possible.

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EMPLOYMENT NOTES

By JOHN P. AHERN

Executive Assistant

DURING National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, the Association distributed an excellent pamphlet prepared by the Employment Service which outlined the part that the employer, the handicapped, the public and the community can play in increasing opportunities for these people. Although NEPH, as the week is called, was officially over October 9, the program of rehabilitating and employing the handicapped is one of year-around effort.

It is good business to hire the handicapped. There is ample evidence that equal or greater efficiency is obtained from handicapped workers. Reliability is on a par with that of other workers. There is no significant difference in the voluntary quit rate of the handicapped versus the non-handicapped, while a better safety record is reported among the handicapped than among other workers.

In appraising the worth to the employer of physically handicapped persons, it should be pointed out that it is "ability, not disability, which counts". Handicapped workers are versatile and are able to do all kinds of work from unskilled to highly technical, professional, managerial, and mechanical tasks.

★ ★ ★

The writer attended a meeting of the Research Committee of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety in Washington in September, of which Dr. W. P. Yant, Director of Research of the Mine Safety Appliance Company of Pittsburgh, is Chairman. A large majority of the Committee of forty-three people come from industry and insurance, although official agencies and labor are also well represented.

The Research Committee report to the full Conference recommended an intensive study into the causes of accidents, including the psychological fac-

tor of accident-proneness. The Committee's report stated in part:

"It is necessary to know not only the unsafe agents, condition, act, and type of accident, but also to know the basic causes or reasons for each factor in the syndrome of events that may produce an accident.

"This does not pertain to the simple reasons such as 'not guarded', 'worn out', 'person absentminded', or 'improper attitude'; it pertains to questions of why these factors existed, or were permitted to exist in places of employment.

"Consideration is to be given to both the direct, positive causes and the indirect causes or influences, the evidence for some of which is obscure or equivocal, such as the importance of air contaminants in concentrations below the toxic range as an accident cause; noise, vibration and possibly ultrasonics in relation not only to permanent effects on hearing but to temporary deteriorations and handicaps.

"Consideration is to be given to the nature of special skills and aptitudes which may be required for safe performance; the existence of temper-

ament traits which may combine to increase accident susceptibility; the role of psychiatric causes and subconscious desire for self-injury as accident causes, and the general problem of motivation and morale."

★ ★ ★

A new project, the Institute of Industrial Medicine, has been established by the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, with the Postgraduate Medical School and the College of Engineering of the University working closely together to make a threefold approach to the field of medicine in industry. It is planned (1) to provide training in industrial medicine, (2) to conduct research on health promotion and maintenance in industry, and (3) to offer advice and service to industrial concerns on health problems and on the establishment of medical departments.

The Institute plans to offer during the academic year 1948-1949 short postgraduate courses for industrial physicians in such specialties as roentgenology, dermatology, and the insurance aspects of industrial medicine. During the academic year 1948-1949, the Institute, in co-operation with the College of Engineering, will inaugurate a graduate course in industrial medicine. This one-year course is divided into eight to nine months of intramural study and three to four months of in-plant experience. Physicians and engineers will receive much of their instruction together.

The Institute resembles a similar one, the Institute of Occupational Medicine and Hygiene of the Yale School of Medicine, organized a few years ago.

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TAXATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

Attorney

SHORTLY before his retirement on October 15, former State Tax Commissioner Walter W. Walsh offered a brief tax reform program for Connecticut which should be of wide interest to citizens and business in the state, in view of the sound tax administration which Mr. Walsh perfected during his more than six years in office. These proposals were:

1. Repeal of the personal property tax on all personalty except automobiles, and tangible personal property of business.
2. Setting up of a formula relating to volume of business done as a measure for the present business personal property tax.
3. A one-cent "snow removal" gas tax increase for winter months only.
4. A straight 1% sales tax "with few if any exemptions".
5. Elimination of the four-mill tax on intangible property.
6. More pay for local tax officials and a trained "floating" state assessment staff to help local governments.

Of particular interest to industry in Connecticut is the second proposal, which constitutes a radical departure from the traditional basis of assessment and taxation of tangible business personalty, such as machinery, equipment and inventories. This tax would in effect be eliminated, and in its place a levy would be imposed on business to be measured in some way by the volume of business done. The starting point for arriving at the basis would be gross receipts, and certain weighted factors would then be applied to insure equitable apportionment of the tax. The proposal springs from the recognized difficulties of assessing property of the kind in question on an equitable and uniform basis. There is no yardstick for appraising the value of industrial equipment which can be applied uniformly and fairly by local assessors, and the result is extreme divergence of tax burden between different localities in the state, and between specific taxpayers in the same locality. More often than not the assessment is arrived

at by negotiation between the taxpayer and the assessors, rather than by application of consistent standards of evaluation. The importance of the problem is heightened by the fact that personal property taxes in Connecticut represent a relatively high proportion of the total tax load on business.

Industrialists will want to inquire carefully whether such a substitute for the present form of tax on business personalty would involve drawbacks of its own which outweigh the evils of the present system. It would be of utmost importance to know whether a tax of this kind would be collected in the first instance by the state, and then redistributed to the towns to replace lost revenue from the personal property tax. If that is the only alternative, some serious objections come immediately to mind. Whenever the collection and distribution of tax revenue is removed from its source, waste and extravagance inevitably result. The people who pay the tax no longer have a direct interest or influence in maintaining a balance between raising and spending of money for local purposes. If all the money goes into a common pot, local energy will be directed towards obtaining a greater share of the pot, rather than holding down expenditures. Furthermore, a portion of the tax revenue raised in this manner will always be lost in the process of collection and distribution by the state.

A second objection to such a scheme in the eyes of many would be the danger inherent in initiating a state-wide gross receipts tax on business. Although the tax might at the outset be

(Continued on page 45)



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BUSINESS TIPS

from

School of Business Administration

University of Connecticut

Planning Your Estate*

IN our free enterprise economic system it is natural for men to strive to accumulate estates to achieve security for themselves and their families. Oftentimes, they are dismayed when they review their estates to find this security jeopardized by the burden of estate charges and taxes, in many cases needlessly enhanced by unsound planning or more often by lack of planning.

* This month's contribution was prepared by David A. Ivy, Instructor in Insurance.

Estate planning concerns itself with the "most effective disposition" of one's estate, be it large or small. The "most effective disposition" is one which satisfies the desires and hopes of the person involved and is the most economical disposition, i.e., the least shrinkage from taxes and other causes.

It is impossible at times to reconcile the attitude of successful men in the matter of estate planning. In their business affairs, they are economy conscious and spend vast sums of money

and devote a great deal of time to avoid waste. They constantly attempt to foresee the future and look ahead to new conditions. Surplus is earmarked for "reserves for contingencies" which may or may not mature. Yet, the one contingency—death—which most vitally affects them and their families is so frequently neglected and not planned for adequately. And death is the only hazard confronting man that is certain to occur.

It follows that men who have accumulated property should consider death as carefully as they would consider a new business proposal. They should protect their estates against unnecessary shrinkage by death taxes and other impairment factors just as ardently as they guard their property from depletion during their lifetime.

Each estate presents its own specific problems. There is no blanket formula of estate planning which can be applicable to all. A word of caution is imperative here. No person should be lulled into a state of false security once his estate has been analyzed. This is a dynamic field with personal circumstances always in a state of flux and

(Continued on page 46)

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BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

DURING September the index of general business activity in Connecticut rose five percentage points to an estimated 39% above normal, thereby recovering more than one-third of the ground lost since spring, but remaining six points below its position of a year ago. The national index gained fractionally over August and stood at an estimated 36% above normal in September.

Indications are that Connecticut factories, having slowed down during the summer months, are now moving into a period of somewhat accelerated activity. This is evidenced by the fact that each of the components of the general index which reflect manufacturing activity registered gains in September, with the exception of the factory employment index. Even in this case there was an increase in the actual number of persons employed although not up to seasonal expectations. The index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories advanced eleven points in September to an estimated

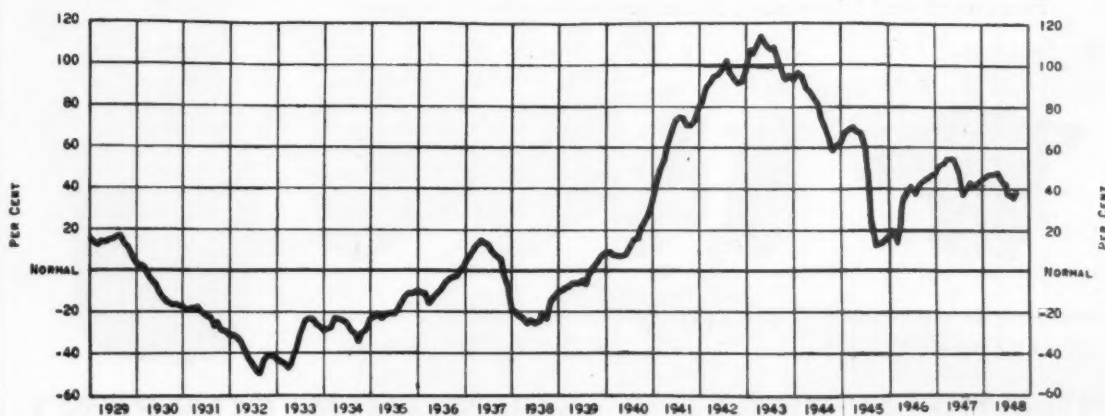
49% above normal. The number of hours worked in the Bristol, Hartford and New Britain areas increased 15% over August while smaller gains were registered in other districts of the State. Freight shipments which depend principally on the movement of manufactured goods also showed improvement. The index of rail tonnage originating in eight Connecticut cities rose nine points in September to 30% above normal as shipments increased over August in all eight localities. Heavier fall activity was noticeable in the cotton mills and brought about a ten point advance in the index which now stands at an estimated 21% above normal. During the first nine months of this year cotton consumed and spindle hour activity have both been slightly ahead of the corresponding months of last year.

In September the index of construction activity rose fractionally to an estimated 54% above normal, more than double the height of the index a year ago, and higher than it has stood

at any time since April of 1927. The large volume of construction activity which set in during 1946 is continuing after a temporary drop in 1947. For the year to date contracts have been awarded covering on the average over 1,725,000 square feet of floor space per month. Despite this current high volume, it is nevertheless somewhat below the awards for the corresponding period of 1946.

On the accompanying chart is shown separately for male and female employees the course of total weekly earnings and basic wage rates for workers in Connecticut manufacturing industries from 1941 through July of this year. Total weekly wages for both male and female employees increased steadily from 1941 through 1944, dropped off noticeably with the cutting down on overtime work at the end of the war but started upward in 1947 and continued rising at a slower rate in the first half of 1948. Basic pay rates rose rapidly in 1941 and the two following years but because of wage controls leveled off before the end of hostilities. By July of this year female and male basic pay rates had risen \$11 and \$13 a week, respectively, over the war time highs and reflect the cumulative effect of the three general wage increases that have been granted since the lifting of wage controls. The shaded areas in the graph represent the earnings resulting from overtime work. It can be seen that during the war period when aircraft, munitions and other defense factories were working around the clock male overtime earnings averaged nearly \$16 a week. In recent months

GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT COMPARED WITH NORMAL

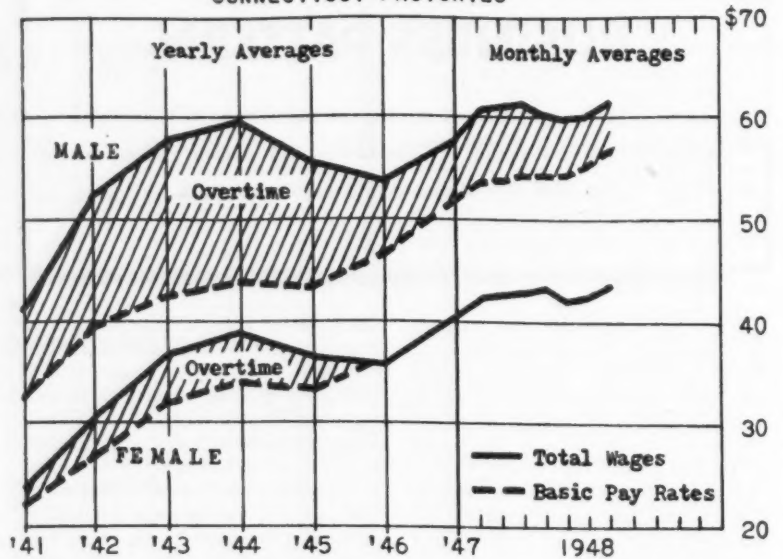


overtime earnings for men have stabilized at about \$5.00 while they have practically disappeared for women.

Recent price indices released by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reflect a general reduction in food prices while increases continue to be recorded in most other commodities. Between September 18 and October 16 the wholesale price index, which measures changes in the general level of primary market prices, fell off from a high of 169.2 to 164.8. Lower prices for most farm products and foods were mainly responsible for the decrease. The consumers' price index, which reflects the costs of goods and services usually purchased by moderate income families in large cities, moved sideways at an all-time high of 174.5 at mid-September despite some slight downward movement in retail food prices.

To the growth in population and the rise in per capita income previously reported on in this paper, may now be added the increase in automobile registrations as a further indication of Connecticut expansion during recent years. A current report on automobile registrations released by the Public Roads Administration shows that be-

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND BASIC PAY RATES
CONNECTICUT FACTORIES



tween 1940 and 1947 the increase of 21.3% in passenger car registrations in Connecticut was the highest of any of the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central states. Throughout

the country, however, the larger gains were registered in the far West, South and Southeast where practically all states showed advances ranging from 20 to 35 per cent.

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Taxation

(Continued from page 41)

earmarked for replacement of specific revenue lost to localities from elimination of personal property taxes, it would be an easy step for the state to increase the rate and extend its purpose to provide general revenue. A gross receipts form of tax for general revenue purposes presents many dangers and inequities of its own, and industry should be particularly sensitive to those dangers.

If state collection and administration of such a tax is to be avoided, it would seem necessary to explore the feasibility of local collection, and in particular, the allocation formula which would be used to determine "volume of business done". If the tax is to be strictly a substitute for the present personal property tax, it would be necessary to arrive at a method of measuring the volume of business flowing from the ownership of property in the

locality. Interstate allocation formulas are themselves complicated to administer, and a local allocation formula of this kind would require long and careful study to establish.

Without more details of how the proposed reform would operate, it is difficult to compare its advantages and disadvantages with those of the present system. If it could achieve certainty and uniformity in the assessment of local taxes against business generally, that feature alone would be worth a great deal to all concerned. It would also have the advantage of encouraging the establishment of new industries in the state, since the initial tax burden in such case would be kept low until the new enterprise had developed into a going business. This would be comparable to the current policy of several other states in providing initial property tax exemption for new businesses, an example which Connecticut might do well to follow. In any event, the proposal is one which we will hear more about in the near future, and one on which the State Tax Study Committee may have some recommendations to make.

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Business Tips

(Continued from page 42)

legal implications always calling for new solutions. Many are aware of the significant amendments found in the Estate Tax and Gift Tax Laws of 1948. Current trends must be carefully observed for their possible effect on the estate plan that has been adopted and the need for changes in accordance therewith. Prudent men periodically review and analyze their business affairs; similar scrutiny should be given to their estate affairs.

Many people confuse estate planning with tax avoidance. This is a narrow and unfortunate approach to the problem. Estate planning has positive implications far more significant than tax avoidance. For example, it attempts to make certain that the executors of the estate will have sufficient cash on hand to pay all debts, taxes, and administration costs without un-

necessary sacrifice of the assets of the estate. When death occurs, an inevitable series of costs and taxes converge upon the estate and become charges against the estate. All have to be paid in cash soon after death. These estate obligations result in substantial shrinkage in the size of the estate even under favorable conditions. However, when the decedent fails to look ahead and anticipate the cash requirements needed to meet those charges, some serious and devastating effects occur. It is all too frequent the case to find the estate of the decedent made up of assets which are not readily convertible into cash at a fair price. Enforced liquidation of assets in an estate in order to meet debts and death costs may result in sharp losses in values and depletion of the estate. Proper estate planning provides the foresight and studiously attempts to avoid such a complication. It should always be kept in mind that in the last analysis, it is the heirs who suffer the loss through shrinkage of their share in the estate.

Estate planning has become a field for the experts who have carefully studied the related subjects which cumulatively act upon the estate when death takes place. It is necessary to draw upon a broad background of business, legal, accounting, and tax knowledge to develop satisfactory solution to the problems of estates. It is a job for a team rather than an individual. The lawyer, the accountant, the trust officer, the insurance underwriter all can contribute creative functions to the orderly arrangement of family and business affairs.

The intelligent property owner realizes the threat to his estate and to the security he wishes to provide for his loved ones. He should unhesitatingly accept the challenge presented and join with estate planning specialists to set up a sound program.

In essence, a planned estate produces at least four favorable results:

- (1) It enables you to visualize your estate as it goes through the mills of probate and taxation and thus affords the opportunity to pre-administer your estate.
- (2) It makes for speed and economy of transfer.
- (3) It may reduce taxation.
- (4) It protects your heirs in their use and enjoyment of the property.

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The Right to Worship as We Please

By OPAL HILL MUNZ

Marching With Democracy From Sea to Shining Sea... Part IV*

A UNIT OF STUDY (for the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades).

MANY of the significant and history-making phrases spoken by the early leaders of our country pertained to freedom of religion.

John Carver, leader of the pilgrims who came to this country on the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, said, "We came here freely to worship God in our own church."

Just before the Revolutionary war was declared as a protest against England's unfair and unjust treatment of

the American colonists leaders of Virginia penned these words: "Religion, or the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience."

Later, after the colonists had won their freedom from England they declared in the Constitution that "Congress shall make no law respecting an

establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

In a world threatened by communist minorities the right to worship as we please, or soul freedom, as the early colonists thought of it, is once again seriously challenged.

Religious freedom is restricted in vast areas of the world. Dictators are turning their backs on God and are demanding to be worshipped as God themselves.

Alexander Clifford, noted correspondent of the London Daily Mail, after a recent visit to Russia said that "Communism is not a full fledged religion. It has a tremendous literature and all the usual saints (Lenin) and martyrs and heresies. It is rigidly orthodox and highly fanatical. And this religion has really got a grip on the whole world." Clifford wonders if the church has enough spiritual strength to withstand communism.

We here in America must realize that the time has come for sober thinking. We must ask searching questions of ourselves: Can we have democracy without freedom of religion? Can we have freedom of religion without democracy? Can we have a wholesome society without either religion or democracy? All of these questions demand an emphatic "No" for an answer.

But knowing the right answer is not enough. We must also take militant action, rallying to the defense of religious freedom as did our forefathers, in full knowledge of the fact that when freedom of religion goes all freedoms perish.

Just as Russia has sought to eradicate religion by carrying on an anti-religion campaign among the children of the land, so must we in the United States diligently seek to perpetuate religious freedom by leading our own children in a crusade in its defense.

The issue is of paramount importance and calls for the utmost coopera-

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52,032 NUNS OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

26,000 RABBIS AND TEACHERS
OF THE JEWISH FAITH

16,914 MOHAMMEDAN MULLAHS

5,106 PRIESTS AND MONKS
OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

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AND 530 LUTHERAN PASTORS

— ALSO —
STALIN AND THE COMMUNISTS
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OF CHURCH PROPERTY AND
STOLE 4 BILLION DOLLARS
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IN CASH!



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tion of the home, the church and the school. If the United States is to remain a country where our nearly 300 different Jewish, Protestant and Catholic denominations may continue the practice of freely worshipping as they please, fully protected by the democratic form of government, we must broaden our educational emphasis of this liberty.

David D. Henry, president of Wayne University, has aptly said that "The effective operation of our democracy, including the American economic system of free enterprise, is based upon a broadly educated electorate, well-informed and capable of sound judgment, aware of and concerned with the fundamental values upon which our democracy rests."

We must begin this educational process in childhood.

In these dramatic and threatening times it is the duty of all adults to see that our children are inspired with the will and the determination to preserve and to make function religious freedom, and all the other freedoms, so dearly won by our forefathers.

Scope

The cessation of hostilities in World War II did not end the totalitarian threat to freedom.

Propaganda, a powerful, destructive and confusing force, is still widely used by dictators, despots, and tyrants to dissipate the strength of democracy.

Upon teachers then lies the heavy responsibility of meeting this subversive threat to our way of life with the carefully prepared weapons of truth and fact.

In developing this unit of study on FREEDOM OF WORSHIP stories and factual material from the early history of our country should be used which show the origins of religious freedom and the heroic struggle of the founding fathers to make religious freedom a growing and real part of our nation's life.

(1) Story of how the Pilgrims and the Puritans came to America in search of religious freedom.

(2) Story of how the Puritans, after fleeing from persecutions in England, inconsistently practiced the same intolerances in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. How they tried to establish a society governed by churchmen, and of how Roger Williams questioned the right of the colony to tell people when, where and how they should worship. How Roger Williams' deep beliefs about religious liberties led to

his banishment and the later establishment of the colony of Rhode Island where the ideals of religious freedom were freely practiced.

(3) The stories of how Anne Hutchinson and Mary Dyer were banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony for their religious beliefs.

(4) The story of the settlement of Maryland by Catholics who had fled from England to this country to escape persecution, of Lord Baltimore's tolerant attitude toward Protestants, and of the passage of the famous Maryland Toleration Act.

(5) The story of William Penn, the Quaker, and of his "Holy Experiment" in founding the settlement of Pennsylvania as a place where men could live together in friendship, peace, understanding, tolerance and freedom.

(6) The story of the contributions of Patrick Henry, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and George Washington made toward the securing of religious freedom for Virginia, and of how this guarantee of religious freedom was written into the laws of Virginia.

(7) Story of how the guarantee of religious freedom became a part of the Bill of Rights and our Constitution.

(Stories of the past should be tied in with stories of the present to help pupils understand that freedom exists only in nations where the people restrain and control the powers of government, and that state is made for man, not man for state.)

General Purpose

The general purpose of this unit of study is to supplement and enrich the school curriculum.

Besides the textbooks already in use, these additional ones will make excellent enrichment material: *The Making of a Democracy*, Hartman (story of Roger Williams, page 100; story of Anne Hutchinson, page 103); *Adventuring in Young America*, McGuire (short accounts of different colonies that were settled for religious reasons); *Women Pioneers*, McCallum (stories of Anne Hutchinson and Mary Dyer); *Lone Journey*, Eaton (story of Roger Williams); *Champions of Democracy*, Cottler (story of Roger Williams); *Heroes of Faith*, Hunting (story of William Penn); *The Church of Our Fathers*, Bainton (accounts of the struggle for religious freedom in our country, pages 216-242); *One God: The Ways We Worship Him*, Fitch; *Stand Fast for Freedom* (story of Mar-

tin Niemoeller and how he risked his life for religious freedom); *The Story of the Constitution*, Honorable Sol Bloom, U. S. Sesquicentennial, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. (for factual material to emphasize how the ideal of religious freedom became a part of our national law).

Aims

The specific aims of this unit are:

(1) To emphasize the underlying principles of freedom of worship.

(2) To show that freedom of worship has been bought at great price and that the struggle for it never ends.

(3) To show how the love for freedom of religion went back to the very roots of our history.

(4) To show that despite setbacks, intolerant practices and mistakes our nation has always moved forward toward complete freedom of worship and religion.

(5) To interpret the meaning and principles of freedom of worship in terms that will renew the pupil's appreciation of this liberty and inspire them to be on guard against threats and encroachments.

(6) To make clear that the rigid attitude of dictators toward religion and the restrictions on freedom of worship as practiced under totalitarian forms of government, are in sharp contrast to the principles of freedom of worship as guaranteed in our country under the Bill of Rights.

(7) To show that freedom of religion is an integral part, and dependent upon all other personal freedoms.

Launching the Unit

In a continued story children become acquainted with the characters and in their imagination share their experiences. To launch this unit of study we submit the fourth installment of our serial story about Antares, the star-boy, who is living on earth and learning about the American way of life.

The Story: An Adventure in Worship

When Antares, the star-boy awoke he could tell it was still early. The morning sun shone through the tree at the window of his bedroom in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Benny

Mac. One sunbeam played about the face of Benny Mac who still lay sleeping in the twin bed next to the one Antares occupied.

Suddenly, from somewhere in the distance soft chimes could be heard playing the sweetest music imaginable.

Antares reached over to the twin bed and shook Benny Mac. "Wake up! Wake up!" he cried excitedly, "and listen to the heavenly music."

Benny Mac sat up in bed, stretched, and began rubbing the sleep from his eyes.

"This is Sunday morning," he told Antares. "And that music you call 'heavenly' is being made by the chimes in the steeple of the church down the street."

Just then Mrs. Hall appeared in the doorway of the bedroom and started to sing:

"Get up sleepy heads,
Day's a-breakin',
Porridge in the pot,
And pancakes a-bakin'."

Benny Mac sprang out of bed and threw a pillow at Antares. "Last one dressed for breakfast is an old cow's tail," he said.

Antares laughed, dodged the pillow, quickly picked up his shirt and started pushing his arms into the sleeves.

"Don't take time to dress now," said Mrs. Hall. "Just put your robes on over your pajamas and come to the kitchen for a handout. Then all of us will get dressed and go to church."

"To the church where the heavenly music is being made?" asked Antares excitedly.

"Yes," said Mrs. Hall. "Hurry now, or we'll be late."

Both boys followed Mrs. Hall into the kitchen where they found Mr. Hall, who always prepared Sunday morning breakfast, with an apron around his middle, putting the tomato juice on the table.

"It's my day in the kitchen," he said to the boys, "so there'll be plenty of pots and pans for you to wash."

Breakfast was soon over, the dishes washed and put away, and everybody dressed and ready for church.

They had only a short distance to go. Benny Mac and Antares walked on ahead and Mr. and Mrs. Hall walked close behind. Before long they came to a beautiful building with a double doorway with high arches. Mr. Hall pushed one side open and he and Mrs. Hall and the two boys stepped quietly inside.

As they entered the church door, the sound of an old hymn pealed forth from the organ. Then the people stood up to sing, "How Strong and Sweet My Father's Care," and although Antares did not know the words he could feel the joyous spirit of the people all around him.

The broad windows of blue and green and gold stained glass let in a soft light that filled the whole room. The morning sun came slanting through the rich stained glass, and cast little pools of colored light on the backs of the oaken pews. The Bible lay open on the reading desk.

Antares sat with hands clasped around his knees. Under the straight line of his yellow hair his eyes were serious and intent. Looking up he caught Benny Mac's eyes.

A strange sense of peace filled the place. Sitting there with Benny Mac and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Antares felt oddly moved by the quiet atmosphere.

Antares listened attentively to the minister while he stood before the congregation to preach.

"This morning I offer you as a text," the minister said, "the words, 'And Jacob said, Sell me first thy birthright.'"

"Jacob knew how to cook an appetizing meal," the minister continued. "One day he was making a steaming, fragrant stew, called pottage, when his brother, Esau, of whom he was jealous, returned from a hunting trip in the woods.

"Esau was tired and hungry and right then food seemed to be the most important thing in the world.

"So he said to his brother, Jacob, 'Give me a bowlful of your pottage.'"

"Esau, the older brother, according to the laws and customs of those days, would inherit the family property and be head of the house when his father Isaac died. That was his birthright.

"Jacob was a sly and cunning man and he saw this as a wonderful opportunity to cheat his brother out of his birthright.

"Jacob said, 'Before you take a single taste of my pottage swear to me that you will give over to me your birthright.'"

"And Esau said, 'I am at the point to die, and what profit shall this birthright be to me?' and he hastily repeated the oath that bound the bargain.

"As we look around us today we are startled and shocked at the low value many individuals and nations place

upon the important things of life. Everywhere we find people willing to give up cherished liberties for much less than Esau received in his bargain with his brother Jacob. People are confused and are no longer putting first things first in their lives.

"Many people in other parts of the world have exchanged priceless freedoms for the glittering and false promises of their leaders.

"We must be on guard here in the United States so that we will not fall into the same dangerous trap.

"Today in many nations greedy, selfish, and cruel rulers have taken from the people the right to worship as they please. Preachers have been sent to concentration camps. People are told they must no longer believe in God.

"We live in a nation founded on religious freedom. We have had this liberty so long we take it for granted like the air we breathe.

"Sometimes we even lose sight of its importance. We forget we must constantly defend the right to worship as we please just as stoutly as we must defend the right to print and say what we please. We cannot give up one freedom without surrendering all freedoms," the minister said in a solemn voice.

Soon the church service was over. The choir sang again, a song full of joy and triumph. Then very quietly the people arose and left the church.

Antares was deeply thoughtful as he walked home with Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Benny Mac. The minister's sincere words had moved him very much.

He was thinking that people like this minister needed help. Then a very wonderful idea came to him. He would ask Benny Mac to help organize the boys and girls of their neighborhood into a club to practice what they were learning about good citizenship. But he would keep the thought as his very own secret until "quiet time" just before they went to bed tonight. Then he'd tell his three friends all about his wonderful secret.

Things to Make and Do

In the development of every unit of study pupil activity should loom large. These creative projects and enterprises will provide the pupils opportunity not only to acquire additional information but will help them to reach independent conclusions.

Recorded Story

Children enjoy having their voices recorded and hearing them reproduced. In communities where recording facilities are easy to obtain teachers may plan to record our struggle for freedom of religion.

This could be done in two episodes. The first episode would be composed of stories to dramatize characters in our own past and present who have helped to blaze the trail for religious freedom: John Carver, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, Mary Dyer, Lord Baltimore, William Penn, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

The second episode might be developed to show how anti-religious practices in other countries present a threat to our own religious freedom. Use stories of leaders of those countries who risked all for the right to worship as they please: Archbishop Damaskinos of Greece; Martin Niemöller of Germany; Bishop Berggrav of Norway. (Write the author for factual material on the last three mentioned characters, if you do not find it in your library.)

Distribute among the pupils for study the names of these characters. The teacher should either have books containing the stories on the browsing table or be sure they are available in the public library.

Set aside a listening or reading period each day when the teacher and the pupils will take turns reading aloud the stories.

After all the stories have been read and discussed the dialogue for the story should be written by the pupils with as little teacher supervision as possible. Besides the central part of the story, an epilogue and prologue will give the whole piece a professional touch. The pupils will then decide what lines they are to recite as the story is recorded.

Recording machinery may be obtained in several different ways. Often there is someone in a community who makes records as a hobby and his help may be enlisted. In almost every town and city recording machinery may now be found in the bus and railway terminals, and the teacher might easily arrange to rent the equipment for one day.

Church Tours

Excursions carefully prepared for and rightly motivated always have high educational value.

In connection with this unit of study on the right to worship as we please tours or excursions to the various churches in the community may be made. A good plan is to visit them according to the order of their historical development. If time is limited the visits may be confined to one Protestant church, one Roman Catholic church and one Jewish synagogue.

Arrangements should always be made with the minister, priest or rabbi so that the purpose of the trip is understood and the interest and support of each church head is enlisted, in meeting with the group and answering questions.

Care should be taken to emphasize points religious groups have in common in purpose and tradition and heritage.

As plans for the tour are made, the teacher will again have an excellent opportunity to remind the pupils that the nearly 300 different Jewish, Protestant and Catholic denominations of our country are free to worship as they please because they are protected by the democratic form of government and our constitution.

Write a Play

If children are able to express ideas in their own words we can be sure they have made the ideas a part of themselves.

Play-writing is an excellent medium for this sort of self-expression.

A good subject would be "The Search of the Pilgrims for Religious Freedom." This could be developed in three scenes.

(1) A scene in England, where in secret gathering a group express rebellion and dissatisfaction at the restrictions of their country on their religious liberties.

(2) A scene in Holland where a group express the feeling that they do not wish to bring up their children in a country where they have to speak another language, and make plans to come to America.

(3) A scene in America showing how in this country the Pilgrims finally found fulfillment of their dreams of a place to live where freedom of opportunity and religious may be practiced.

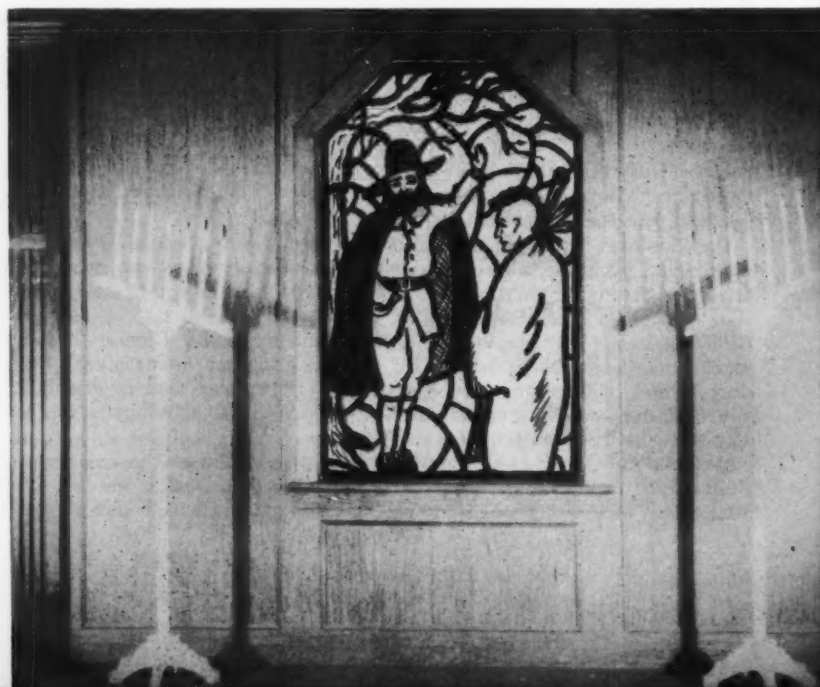
Three working groups should be arranged with each pupil volunteering for the scene of the play he wishes to help write.

When the play has been finished and evaluated ask the principal of the school for permission to present it at some assembly program.

Simulated Stained Glass Window

After the tours have been made to the churches, it would be easy to enlist the pupils' interest in making a mosaic or simulated stained glass window. If this project is planned in advance of the pilgrimage, the pupils may be

WINDOW STORY—Simulated stained glass windows may effectively be used to convey a message. Here we see William Penn braving hostile Indians and forbidding territory because he believed everyone should be allowed to worship freely as he pleased.



asked to observe the real stained-glass windows in the churches as they visit them. A human interest touch may be added by telling the pupils that there was a time when people could not read and picture windows were made to tell the stories which now are told in printed form.

Guide the group in a discussion of the message their window is to give. It may sum up the whole unit of study showing several pictures which tell the story of our struggle for the right to worship as we please, or it may simply tell one isolated part of the whole story.

If the window is to have just one large picture, everyone may make a drawing and the entire group will vote to decide which is best. If it is to be composed of several panels the pupils may be organized into as many groups as there are panels and make the drawings that are to fill them.

Drawings should first be made on scrap paper and later transferred to the surface of one of the flat sides of a heavy corrugated mattress box which may be obtained from local furniture stores.

A sharp razor blade in the hands of an adult should be used to cut out the design, leaving half-inch lines which may later be colored black by the pupils to give the appearance of leading.

Strips of colored gelatin paper should then be cut out by the pupils to fit the openings and glued into place. (Gelatin paper is heavier and more richly colored than cellophane, and may be bought at most art stores.)

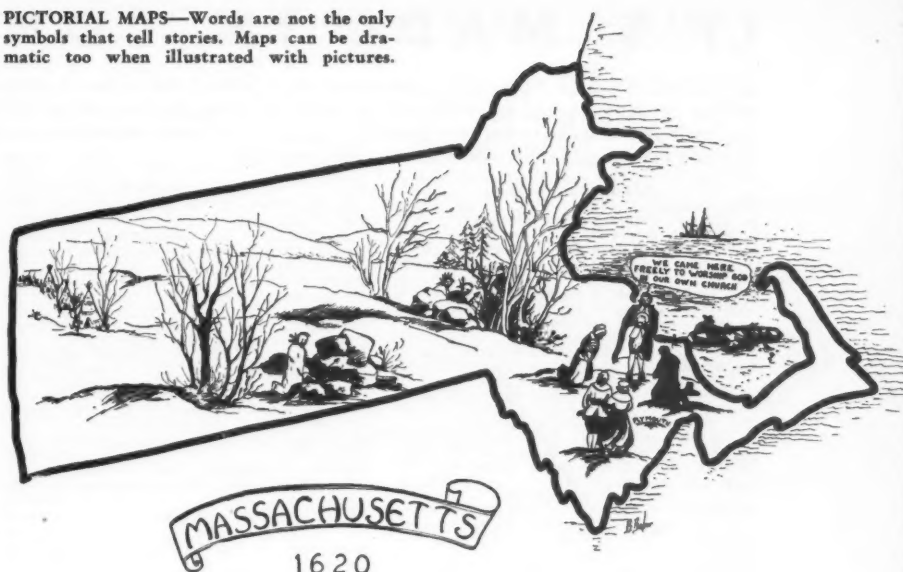
The simulated stained glass window may be placed over a natural one so that outdoor light may shine through, or it may be set up in a frame against the front wall of the schoolroom, draped as a real window, and lighted artificially from behind with a spotlight or spotlights. In either case the result will be startlingly realistic. An electrician should supervise the artificial lighting.

The unveiling of the window can be made a dramatic occasion. It should be left covered until it is to be interpreted. A good time for the unveiling would be at a parent-teacher meeting, when the pupils may explain its meaning.

Picture Maps

Words are not the only symbols that tell stories, maps can be dramatic, too. Pictorial maps of the colonies that

PICTORIAL MAPS—Words are not the only symbols that tell stories. Maps can be dramatic too when illustrated with pictures.



were settled for the purpose of finding religious freedom could be made a major project of this course of study.

Have as many working groups as there are maps to be made.

The list should include Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

All the information needed to plan the pictorial illustrations for the maps may be found in the book "The Making of a Democracy," by Hartman.

The pupils should first draw the maps and the pictorial illustrations on scrap paper and later transfer them to large, 24 by 36 inch, sheets of drawing paper.

Each map should be evaluated while it is still on scrap paper to be sure it tells the story intended.

Example: Massachusetts Bay Colony (see illustration).

(1) Ship Mayflower riding the waves of the stern and rockbound shore.

(2) People, men, women and children, dressed in the costume of Pilgrims, landing on shore.

(3) People in attitudes of prayer.

(4) Character representing John Carver, with words showing in a balloon above his head, "We came here freely to worship God in our own church."

(5) Date of landing.

(6) Location of Plymouth.

Choric Reading

The insight children show in expressing their own feelings in words is often vital and fresh.

Teachers have proved again and again that children can be creative with words, often dictating highly imaginative poetry and prose.

As interest in the pictorial map project deepens, the pupils might be led to write a piece of prose or poetry about maps that could later be used as a choric reading.

Usually it is well for the teacher first to select the children's thoughts in an informal discussion about the subject. As the pupils make spontaneous remarks a stenographic record may be made of them and later organized into the choric reading.

One schoolroom group started such a reading about maps with this line:

All: *The map is not a map to me,*
First solo voice: *but mountains,*
Second solo voice: *rivers,*
Third solo voice: *lakes,*
Fourth solo voice: *and sea.*

Given the opportunity imaginative pupils might take the sentence given above and extend it to considerable length in telling the story of the maps they have made in tracing the history of religious freedom in this country.

Books may be obtained at public libraries that will be helpful in preparing and presenting choric readings.

(Continued on page 60)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms		Automotive Parts		Blower Systems	
Baker Goodyear Co The	New Haven	Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Mechanical)	Middletown	Colonial Blower Company	Plainville
Accounting Machines		Automotive & Service Station Equipment		Ripley Co	Middletown
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service machinery)	Bridgeport	Blueprints and Photostats	
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport	Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury 91	Joseph Merritt & Co	Hartford
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Automotive Tools		Boilers	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Eis Manufacturing Company	Middletown	Bigelow Co The	New Haven
Aero Webbing Products		Bakelite Moldings		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Bolts & Nuts	
Air Compressors		Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown	Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts, machine screws, bolts, stove)	Waterbury
Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	Bakery Ovens		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Air Conditioning		American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven	O K Tool Co Inc The (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (forced air heating units oil fired)	South Norwalk	Balls		Bonderizing	
Aircraft		Albott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	Clairglow Mfg Company	Portland
Chance Vought Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (airplanes)	Stratford	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum)	Hartford	Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters)	Bridgeport	Kilian Steel Ball Corp The	Hartford	Box Board	
Aircraft Accessories		Barrels		Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The	Manchester
Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs)	West Hartford	Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	National Folding Box Co Inc	New Haven
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings)	Bantam	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling)	Hartford	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment		Bathroom Accessories		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
United Advertising Corp, Electrical Division	New Haven	Autoyre Company The	Oakville	Robert Gair Co	Portland
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		Charles Parker Co The	Meriden	Boxes	
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division	East Hartford	Bath Tubs		Clairglove Mfg Company (metal)	Portland
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford	Dextone Company	New Haven	Connecticut Container Corporation (corrugated shipping containers and interiors)	Wallingford
Aircraft Tubes		Bearings		Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding)	Manchester
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes)	Durham
Wiremold Co The (Retractable)	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers)	Portland
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	Boxes & Crates	
Aluminum Castings		Bellows		City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The	Naugatuck	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic)	Bridgeport	Boxes—Paper—Folding	
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Bellows Assemblies		Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
Aluminum Forgings		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Bellows Shaft Seal Assemblies		Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The	East Hampton
Aluminum Goods		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	M S Dowd Carton Co	Groton
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Bells		National Folding Box Co Inc (paper folding)	New Haven
Aluminum Ingots		Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	Montville
Lapides Metals Corp	New Haven	Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton	Robertson Paper Box Co	Portland
Aluminum Lasts		Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers)	Bridgeport	Robert Gair Co	Sandy Hook
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton	S Curtis & Son Inc	Bridgeport
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		Belt Fasteners		Boxes—Paper—Setup	
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Bristol Company The	Waterbury	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Ammunition		Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning)	Unionville	Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Belting		Strouse Adler Company The	New Haven
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	Braided Fiberglass Sleeveing	
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Ansonia O & C Co	Ansonia
Anodizing		Thames Belting Co The	Norwich	Brake Cables	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	Charles Parker Co The (piano)	Meriden	Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Apparel Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted		Bends—Pipe or Tube		Brake Linings	
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	National Pipe Bending Co The	160 River St New Haven	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
Artificial Leather		Bent Tubing		Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Brake Service Parts	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Bicycle Coaster Brakes		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Asbestos		New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Brass & Bronze	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	Bicycle Sundries		American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
Asbestos & Rubber Packing		Binders Board		Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Assemblies—Small		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (sheet, wire, rod)	Thomaston
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	Blackening Salts for Metals		Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Blades		Brass & Bronze Ingot Metal	
Auto Cable Housing		Canewell Manufacturing Company	Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw)	Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Thomaston
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	Blankets—Automatic		Whipple and Cheate Company The	Bridgeport
Automatic Control Instruments		General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Brass Goods	
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing		Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order)	Waterbury
Automobile Accessories		Glasgo Finishing Co The	Glasgo	Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares)	Millford
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich	Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	Blocks		Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts)	Waterbury
Automotive Friction Fabrics		Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Blower Fans		Olin Industries Inc	(Advt.)
		Colonial Blower Company	Plainville		
		Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford		

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Brass Mill Products
 Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport
 Chase Brass & Copper Co Waterbury
 Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
 Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Brass Stencils—Interchangeable
 Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415, Forestville

Brass Wall Plates
 Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

Brick—Building
 Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain

Bricks—Fire
 Howard Company New Haven

Bright Wire Goods
 Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C. H. Hooks) New Haven

Broaching
 American Standard Co Plantville
 Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Brooms—Brushes
 Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

Buckles
 B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville
 G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
 Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dee Rings) Bridgeport
 Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport
 John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck
 North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain
 Patent Button Co The Waterbury
 Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury
 Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Buffing & Polishing Compositions
 Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
 Lea Mfg Co Waterbury

Buffing Wheels
 Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson

Burners
 Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (kerosene oil lighting) Waterbury

Buttons
 B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville
 Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
 L C White Company The Waterbury
 Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington
 Patent Button Co The Waterbury
 Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91
 Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Cabinets
 Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden

Cabinet Work
 Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Cable—Asbestos Insulated
 Rockbestos Products Corp New Haven

Cable—BX Armored
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cable—Nonmetallic Sheathed
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cable—Service Entrance
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cages
 Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven

Cams
 Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
 Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury

Canvas Products
 F B Skiff Inc Hartford

Capacitors
 Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic

Card Clothing
 Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

Carpenter's Tools
 Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven

Carpets and Rugs
 Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville

Carpet Lining
 Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Casket Trimmings
 Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport

Casters
 Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport

Casters—Industrial
 George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Castings
 Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden
 Charles Parker Co The (gray iron) Meriden
 Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy) Naugatuck
 Gillette-Vibber The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London
 John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck
 Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford

Castings (continued)
 McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron) New Haven
 Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven
 Philbrick-Rooth & Spencer Inc (gray iron) Hartford
 Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) Waterbury 91
 Sessions Foundry Co The (gray iron) Bristol
 Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel) New Britain
 Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights) Waterbury
 Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) Middletown

Castings—Permanent Mould
 Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden

Centrifugal Blower Wheels
 Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

Chain
 John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

Chain—Welded and Weldless
 Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Chain—Bead
 Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport

Chartered Coach Service
 Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven

Chemicals
 American Cynamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
 Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
 Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk
 Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven
 MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Chemicals—Agricultural
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers) Naugatuck

Chemicals—Aromatic
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Cherries
 John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook

Chromium Plating
 Chromium Corp of America Waterbury
 Chromium Process Company The Shelton
 Nutmeg Chrome Corporation Hartford

Chucks
 Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

Chucks & Face Plate Jaws
 Union Mfg Co New Britain

Chucks—Power Operated
 Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

Clay
 Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven

Cleansing Compounds
 MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Clock Mechanisms
 Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clocks
 E Ingraham Co The Bristol
 Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston
 United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Clocks—Alarm
 Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury
 New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (spring & electric) New Haven
 William L Gilbert Clock Corporation The Winsted

Clocks—Automatic Cooking
 Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clutches
 Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

Clutch Facings
 Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Clutch—Friction
 Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

Coffee Makers
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Coils—Pipe or Tube
 National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven

Comfortables
 Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Commercial Heat Treating
 A F Holden Company The 52 Richard St West Haven

Compressors
 Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) South Norwalk

Concrete Products
 Plasticrete Corp Hamden

Cones
 Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Consulting Engineers
 Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Contract Machining
 Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford

Contract Manufacturers
 Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven
 Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications) Durham
 Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal parts & assemblies) Waterbury
 Scovill Manufacturing Company (Metal Parts and Assemblies) Waterbury 91

Waterbury Companies Inc
 Controllers Waterbury

Bristol Company The
 Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Conveyor Systems
 Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Copper
 American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes) Waterbury
 Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol
 Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube) Waterbury
 Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

Copper Sheets
 New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

Copper Shingles
 New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

Copper Water Tube
 Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

Cords—Asbestos
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Braided
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Heater
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Portable
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cord Sets
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cork Cots
 Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Corrugated Box Manufacturers
 Connecticut Container Corporation Wallingford

Danbury Square Box Co The
 Danbury

Corrugated Shipping Cases
 Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland

D L & D Container Corp
 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

Cosmetic Containers
 Eyelet Specialty Co The Waterbury
 Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal) Waterbury

Cosmetics
 J B Williams Co The Glastonbury
 Northam Warren Corporation Stamford

Cotton Batting & Jute Batting
 Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Cotton Yarn
 Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup

Counting Devices
 Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

Cut Stone
 Dextone Co The New Haven

Cutters
 American Standard Co (special) Plantville
 Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven

O K Tool Co Inc The
 (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton

Standard Machinery Co The
 (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic

Delayed Action Mechanism
 M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
 R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Dental Gold Alloys
 J M Ney Company The Hartford

Diamonds—Industrial
 Diamond Tool and Die Works Hartford

Dictating Machines
 Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport

Gray Manufacturing Company The
 Soundsciber Corporation The Hartford
 New Haven

Die & Tool Makers
 Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

Die Castings
 Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

Die Casting Dies
 ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
 Parker Stamp Works Inc The Hartford
 Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Derby

Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
 (Advt.)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Die-Heads—Self Opening		
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The	Truman & Barclay St	New Haven
Geometric Tool Co The		New Haven
Dies		
American Standard Co	Plantville	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The	141 Brewery St	New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The	(for plastics and die castings)	Hartford
Dies and Die Sinking		
Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire	
Dish Washing Machines		
Colt's Manufacturing Company		Hartford
Disk Harrows		
Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division		Higginum
Displays		
Sawyer Display Corp		Stamford
Door Closers		
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp	New Britain	
Sargent & Company		New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The		Stamford
Dowel Pins		
Allen Manufacturing Co The		Hartford
Drafting Accessories		
Joseph Merritt & Co		Hartford
Draperies		
Palmer Brothers Co		Fitchville
Drilling Machines		
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive)		Hartford
Drop Forgings		
Atwater Mfg Co	Plantville	
Blakeslee Forging Co The	Plantville	
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The	Bridgeport	
Capewell Mfg Company		Hartford
Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	
Druggists' Rubber Sundries		
Seamless Rubber Company The		New Haven
Edged Tools		
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools)		Collinsville
Elastic Braid		
Ansonia O & C Co		Ansonia
Elastic Webbing		
Ansonia O & C Co		Ansonia
Russell Mfg Co The		Middletown
Electric Appliances		
General Electric Company		Bridgeport
Electric Cables		
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)		New Haven
Electric Circuit Breakers		
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The		Plainville
Electric—Commotators & Segments		
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (re-winding motors)		Ansonia
Electric Cords		
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)		New Haven
Electric Eye Control		
United Cinephone Corporation		Torrington
Electric Fixture Wire		
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)		New Haven
Electric Hand Irons		
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durabilt")		Winsted
Electric Insulation		
Case Brothers Inc		Manchester
Rogers Corporation The		Manchester
Electric Knife Switches		
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The		New Haven
Electric Lighting Fixtures		
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The		Waterbury
Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers		
General Electric Company		Bridgeport
Electric Panel Boards		
Federal Electric Products Co Inc		Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The		Plainville
Electric Safety Switches		
Federal Electric Products Co Inc		Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The		Plainville
Electric Signs		
United Advertising Corp		New Haven
Electric Specialties		
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The		New Haven
Electric Time Controls		
R W Cramer Company Inc The		Centerbrook
Electric Timepieces		
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (automobile and alarm)		New Haven
Electric Wire		
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)		New Haven
Electrical Circuit Breakers		
Federal Electric Products Co Inc		Hartford
Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties		
Gillette-Vibber Company The		New London
Electrical Control Apparatus		
Federal Electric Products Co Inc		Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The		Plainville
Electrical Goods		
A C Gilbert Co		New Haven
Electrical Motors		
U S Electrical Motors Inc		Milford
Electrical Recorders		
Bristol Co The		Waterbury
Electrical Relays and Controls		
Allied Control Co		Plantville
Electronics		
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc		Hartford
Gray Manufacturing Company The		Middletown
Ripley Co		
Electroplating		
National Sherardizing & Machine Co		Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company		Waterbury
Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies		
Enthone Inc		New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated		Waterbury
Electro Plating Processes & Supplies		
United Chromium Incorporated		Waterbury
Electrotypes		
W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes)		New Haven
Elevators		
Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight)		New Haven
General Elevator Service Co		Hartford
Enameling		
Conn Metal Finishing Co		Hamden
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including wrinkle finishes)		Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company		Waterbury
Enameling and Finishing		
Clairglow Mfg Co		Portland
Engines		
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div		United Aircraft Corp (aircraft)
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine)		Bridgeport
Envelopes		
Curtis 1000 Inc		Hartford
United States Envelope Company, Division		Hartford
Exhibits		
Sawyer Display Corp		Stamford
Extractors—Tap		
Walton Company The		West Hartford
Eyelets		
L C White Company The		Waterbury
Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030		Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The		Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company		Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc		Waterbury
Fans—Electric		
General Electric Company		Bridgeport
Fasteners—Slide & Snap		
G E Prentice Mfg Co The		Kensington
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Snap)		Waterbury 91
Felt		
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts)		Middletown
Felt—All Purpose		
American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant)		Glenville
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant)		Unionville
Ferrules		
Waterbury Companies Inc		Waterbury
Fibre Board		
Case Brothers Inc		Manchester
C H Norton Co The		North Westchester
Rogers Corporation (Specialty)		Manchester
File Cards		
Standard Card Clothing Co The		Stafford Springs
Film Spools		
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc		Milford
Finger Nail Clippers		
H C Cook Co The		32 Beaver St Ansonia
Firearms		
Colt's Manufacturing Company		Hartford
Remington Arms Co Inc		Bridgeport
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division		Olin Industries Inc
Fire Hose		
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial)		Sandy Hook
Fireplace Goods		
American Windshield & Specialty Co The		Milford
881 Boston Post Road		
John P Smith Co The (screens)		423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Fireproof Floor Joists		
Dextone Co The		New Haven
Fireworks		
M Backes' Sons Inc		Wallingford
Fishing Tackle		
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines)		East Hampton
H C Cook Co The		32 Beaver St Ansonia
Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines)		Bristol
Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc (nets, lures)		Lakeville
Flashlights		
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division		Olin Industries Inc
Flashlights and Radio Batteries		
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division		Olin Industries Inc
Floor & Ceiling Plates		
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The		New Britain
Gaynor Electric Company Inc		Bridgeport
Fluorescent Lighting Equipment		
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The		Willimantic
Wiremold Company The		Hartford
Food Mixers—Electric		
General Electric Company		Bridgeport
Forgings		
Clark Brothers Bolt Co		Milldale
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes)		Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous)		Waterbury 91
Foundries		
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron)		Bristol
Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel)		New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze)		Middletown
Foundry Riddles		
John P Smith Co The		423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel)		Southport
Furnaces		
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired)		South Norwalk
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial)		Fairfield
Furnace Linings		
Mullite Refractories Co The		Shelton
Furniture Pads		
Gilman Brothers Company The		Gilman
Fuse Blocks		
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The		New Haven
Fuses—Plug and Cartridge		
General Electric Company		Bridgeport
Gage Blocks		
Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel)		Stamford
Galvanizing		
Malleable Iron Fittings Co		Brantford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc		Middletown
Galvanizing & Electrical Plating		
Gillette-Vibber Co The		New London
Gaskets		
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials)		Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The		Bridgeport
Gauges		
American Standard Co		Plantville
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control)		Waterbury
Fonda Gage Company (special)		Stamford
Helicoid Gage Division American Cable Co Inc		Bridgeport
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc		Bridgeport
Gears and Gear Cutting		
Hartford Special Machinery Co The		Hartford
Glass and China		
Rockwell Silver Co The (silver decorated)		Meriden
Glass Blowing		
Macalaster Bicknell Company		New Haven
Glass Cutters		
Fletcher Terry Co The		Box 415 Forestville
Glass Processing		
Woodbury Glass Company Inc		Box 8 East Hartford
Golf Equipment		
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, bags)		Bristol
Governors		
Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating, centrifugal, hydraulic)		Portland (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Greeting Cards
A D Steinback & Sons Inc New Haven
Grinding
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special) Bridgeport
19 Staples St Bridgeport
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford
Grinding Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury
Grommets
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screw drivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Bit braces, chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers, pliers, squares, snips, wrenches) Southington
Hardware
Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (Builders) New Britain
Sargent & Company New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (builders) Stamford
Hardware—Marine & Bus
Rostand Mfg Co The Milford
Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
J H Seasons & Son Bristol
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Hat Machinery
Doran Bros Inc Danbury
Health, Surgical & Orthopedic Supports
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast and abdomen) New Haven
Heat Treating
A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven
Bennett Metal Treating Co The
1945 New Britain Ave Elmwood
Driscoll Wire Company The Shelton
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The
296 Homestead Ave Hartford
Heat-Treating Equipment
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)
Autovore Company The Oakville
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) 2996 Homestead Ave Hartford
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bridgeport
Heat Treating Salts and Compounds
A F Holden Company The
52 Richard Street West Haven
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
Heating Apparatus
Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden
Heavy Chemicals
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck
Hex-Socket Screws
Bristol Company The Waterbury
Highway Guard Rail Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Hinges
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls
Hobs and Hobblings
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
Hoists and Trolleys
Union Mfg Company New Britain
Home Laundry Equipment
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Hose Supporters
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia
Hose Supporter Trimmings
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport
Hospital Signal Systems
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden
Hot Water Heaters
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford
Hydraulic Brake Fluids
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Industrial Finishes
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury
Zapou Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford
Industrial and Marking Tapes
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven
Industrial Refrigeration
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division (Specialists) Terryville
Infra-Red Equipment
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford
Insecticides
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
Darworth Incorporated ("Cordacide" DDT Dispenser) Simsbury
Insecticide Bomb
Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer*a*sol) Bridgeport
Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The Seymour
Instruments
Bristol Company The Waterbury
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven
Insulation
Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman
Insulating Refractories
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton
Insulating Tape
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia
Inter-Communications Equipment
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden
Ironing Machines—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Case Brothers Inc Manchester
Japanning
J H Seasons & Son Bristol
Jig Borer
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport
Jig Boring
American Standard Co Plantville
Parsons Tool Inc New Britain
Jig Grinder
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport
Jigs and Fixtures
American Standard Co Plantville
Joining
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet) Bridgeport
Key Blanks
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Graham Mfg Co The Derby
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Labels
I & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck
Label Moisteners
Better Packages Inc Shelton
Laboratory Equipment
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division Terryville
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven
Laboratory Supplies
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven
Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
Dagmar Chemical Company Inc Glenbrook
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury
Zapou Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford
Ladders
A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven
Lamps
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal oil) Waterbury
Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Lamp Shades
Verplex Company The Essex
Lathes—Contin-U-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle-continuous turning type) Bridgeport
Lathes—3H Man-Au-Trol
Bullard Company The (horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport
Lathes—Multi-Au-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle-indexing type) Bridgeport
Lathes—Vertical Turret
Bullard Company The (single spindle) Bridgeport
Leather
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury
Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel

Leather Dog Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven
Leather Goods Trimmings
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Leather, Mechanical
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc.) Middletown
Letterheads
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven
Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent
General Electric Company Norfolk
Lights—Trouble
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Lighting Equipment
Miller Co The (Miller, Dupuxalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Lightning Protection
Edward H Brown Hartford & New Haven
Lithographing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Locks—Banks
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Locks—Builders
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Locks—Cabinet
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Locks—Special Purpose
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Locks—Trunk
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (and suitcase) Stamford
Locks—Zipper
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Loom—Non-Metallic
Wiremold Company The Hartford
Luggage Fabric
Falls Company The Norwich
Lumber & Millwork Products
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport
Machinery
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special) Hartford
Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping) Bridgeport
Hallden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Machines & tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually & power operated) Southington
Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders) Mystic
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington
Machine Bases
State Welding Co The (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings) Hartford
Machine Tools
Bullard Company The Bridgeport
Machine Work
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington
Machines
Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport
Patent Button Company The Waterbury
Special Devices Inc (Special, new developments, engineering, design and construction) Berlin
(Advt)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Machines—Automatic
A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport
Machines—Automatic Chucking
Bullard Company The Bridgeport
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain
Machines—Automatic Screw
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain
Machines—Automatic Shaft Turning
Bullard Company The (30H lathe—horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport
Machines—Conveyor
Bullard Company The (Bullard-Dunn rotary conveyor indexing type) Bridgeport
Machines—Conti-U-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle—continuous turning) Bridgeport
Machines—Drill Spacing
Bullard Company The (Man-Au-Trol spacer—used in conjunction with radial drills) Bridgeport
Machines—Forming
A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport
Machines—Mu't-Au-Matic
Bullard Company The Bridgeport
Machines—Paper Ruling
John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk
Machines—Precision Boring
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain
Machines—Slotting
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head) Waterbury
Machines—Thread Rolling
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Machines—Well Drilling
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Machinery—Bolt and Nut
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Machinery—Cold Heading
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders
Botwinik Brothers New Haven
J L Lucas and Son Fairfield
Machinery—Metal-Working
Bristol Metal-working Equipment Hartford
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Machinery—Nut
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury
Machinery—Screw and Rivet
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Machinery—Wire Drawing
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Mail Boxes, Apartment & Residential
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Mailing Machines
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Manganese Bronze Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company Bridgeport
Marine Engines
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The Mystic
Marine Equipment
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Marine Reverse Gears
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven
Marking Devices
Hoggaon & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford
Matrices
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven
Mattresses
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury
Mechanical Assemblies—Small
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
Mechanical Specialties
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven
Mechanics Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport
Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
Metal Cleaning Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Metal Finishes
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury
Metal Finishing
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
Metal Goods
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) Waterbury
Metallizing
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden
Metal Novelties
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Metal Products
State Welding Company The Hartford
Metal Products—Stampings
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order) Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Metal Specialties
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Metal Stampings
Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Excelsior Hardware Co The Waterbury
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Greist Mfg Co The 503 Blake St New Haven
Hayes Metal Stampings Inc Hartford
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) Middletown
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Saline Manufacturing Company Unionville
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Stanley Works The New Britain
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Meters—Gas
Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport
Microscope—Measuring
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford
Milk Bottle Carriers
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Millwork
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford
Millboard
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport
Milling Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury
Mill Supplies
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Minute Minders
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury
Mixing Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven
Monuments
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford
Motor Switches
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport
Moulded Plastic Products
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown
Mouldings
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden
Moulds
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
Hoggaon & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) Hartford
114 Brewery St New Haven
Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastic) Hartford
Parker Stamps Works Inc The (compression, injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) Bristol
Napper Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs
Nickel Anodes
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Nickel Silver
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Nickel Silver Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Night Latches
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Non-ferrous Metal Castings
Miller Company The Meriden
Nuts, Bolts and Washers
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Office Equipment
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford
Offset Printing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Oil Burners
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic) Branford
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial) Stamford
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The Hartford
1477 Park St Fairfield
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Oil Burner Wick
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport
Oil Tanks
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk
Olives
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook
Optical Cores & Ingots
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Outlets—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Ovens
American Machine & Foundry Co New Haven
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Package Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton
Packing
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport
Padlocks
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Painting—Infra Red Baking
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Paints and Enamels
Staminite Corp The New Haven
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The Meriden
Panta
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport
Paperboard
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville
Paper Boxes
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich
National Folding Box Co Inc (folding) New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville
Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport
Paper Clips
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Paper Tubes and Cores
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parallel Tubes
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parkerizing
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland
Passenger Transportation
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban) New Haven
Pet Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven
Pharmaceutical Specialties
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton
Phosphor Bronze
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Phosphor Bronze Ingots
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Photographic Equipment		Press Buttons		Rivets	
Kalart Company Inc	Stamford	Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport	Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
Photo Reproduction		Press Papers		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven	Case Brothers Inc	Manchester	Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
Piano Repairs		Presses		Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Waterbury
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action)	Ivoryton	Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford	J H Session & Sons	Bristol
Piano Supplies		Presses—Power		Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates)	Ivoryton	Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)	Bridgeport
Pickles		Pressure Vessels		Roasters—Electric	
Goodman Brothers	Meriden	Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury	General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Pin Up Lamps		Printing		Rods	
Verplex Company The	Essex	Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk	Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Pipe		Printing		Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)	Waterbury 91
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford	Roller Skates	
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport	Finlay Brothers	Hartford	Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper)	Waterbury	Hemlinway Corporation The	Waterbury	Olin Industries Inc	New Haven
Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport	Hunter Press	Hartford	Rolling Mills and Equipment	
Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven	New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven	Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
Pipe Fittings		Printing Machinery		Rubber Chemicals	
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR)	Plainville	Taylor & Greenough Co The	New Haven	Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co	Naugatuck
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	T B Simonds Inc	Hartford	Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oil)	Stamford
Pipe Plugs		Printing Presses		Rubberized Fabrics	
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk)	West Hartford	The Walker-Rackliff Company	New Haven	Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The	New Haven
Plastics		Printing Presses		Rubber Footwear	
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co	Naugatuck	Thomas W Hall Company	Stamford	Goodyear Rubber Co The	Middletown
Plastic Buttons		Printing Presses		United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport	Rubber Gloves	
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The	West Willington	Printing Rollers		Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury	Production Control Equipment		Rubber Heels	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich	Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Plastic Film Printing		Production Welding		Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions	
Glasco Finishing Co The	Glasco	United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington	Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhesive compounds)	Naugatuck
Plastic Gems		Propellers—Aircraft		Rubber Products, Mechanical	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol)	Westport	Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)	Middletown
Plastic—Moulders		Propeller Fan Blades		Rubber—Reclaimed	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire	Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co	Naugatuck
Conn Plastics	Waterbury	Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford	Rubber Soles	
General Electric Company	Meriden	Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington	Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The	Wallingford	Pumps		Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown	Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford	Rubbish Burners	
Waterbury Companies Co	Waterbury	Pumps—Small Industrial		John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Plastics—Moulds & Dies		Pump Valves		Safety Clothing	
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics)	Hartford	Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven	American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Plasticrete Bloc		Punches		Safety Fuses	
Plasticrete Corp	Hamden	Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
Plates—Switch		Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven	Safety Gloves and Mittens	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport	141 Brewery St	New Haven	American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Platers		Putty Softeners—Electrical		Safety Goggles	
Christie Plating Co	Groton	Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville	American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury	Pyrometers		Sandblasting	
Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville	Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury	Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company	Waterbury	Quartz Crystals		Sandwich Grills—Electric	
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only)	Derby	Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford	General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Platers—Chrome		Radiation-Finned Copper		Saw Blades	
Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville	G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven	Capewell Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
Platers' Equipment		Radio and Television Components		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Apothecaries Hall Company	Waterbury	Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper)	Hartford	Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Radio Receivers		Scales—Industrial Dial	
Platers Metal		Radio Receivers		Kron Company The	Bridgeport
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Thomaston	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Scissors	
Plating		Rayon Specialties		Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill	Screens	
Plating Processes and Supplies		Rayon Yarns		Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)	Hartford
United Chromium Incorporated	Waterbury	Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill	Screw Caps	
Plumbers' Brass Goods		Reamers		Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Derby
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton	Screws	
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Newington	33 Hull St	Shelton	Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 48	Recorders		Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterville
Plumbing Specialties		Reduction Gears		Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws)	Waterbury
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury	Charles Parker Co The (wood)	Meriden
Pole Line Hardware		Refractories		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven	Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury
Polishing Wheels		Regulators		Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The	Danielson	Howard Company	New Haven	Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	West Hartford
Poly Chokes		Resistance Wire		Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville	Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk	Preserves	
Postage Meters		Respirators		Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford	C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport	Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric	
Precious Metals		Retainers		Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol")	Simsbury
J M Ney Company The (for industry)	Hartford	American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam	Pressure Vessels	
Prefabricated Buildings		Riveting Machines		Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford	Printing	
Preserves		Saw Blades		Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford
Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden	Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport	Finlay Brothers	Hartford
Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric		Scales—Industrial Dial		Hemlinway Corporation The	Waterbury
Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol")	Simsbury	G H Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Hartford	Hunter Press	Hartford
Pressure Vessels		Scissors		New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk	I-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington	Taylor & Greenough Co The	New Haven
Printing		Screens		T B Simonds Inc	Hartford
Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport	The Walker-Rackliff Company	New Haven
Finlay Brothers	Hartford	Screw Caps		Thomas W Hall Company	Stamford
Hemlinway Corporation The	Waterbury	Screws		Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport
Hunter Press	Hartford	Sockets		Stamp Works	
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Printing Machinery		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Taylor & Greenough Co The	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
T B Simonds Inc	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
The Walker-Rackliff Company	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Printing Presses		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Thomas W Hall Company	Stamford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Printing Rollers		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Production Control Equipment		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol)	Westport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Production Welding		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Propellers—Aircraft		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Propeller Fan Blades		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Pumps		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Pumps—Small Industrial		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Pump Valves		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Punches		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
141 Brewery St	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Putty Softeners—Electrical		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Pyrometers		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Quartz Crystals		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Radiation-Finned Copper		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Radio and Television Components		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Radio Receivers		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Rayon Specialties		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Rayon Yarns		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Reamers		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
33 Hull St	Shelton	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Recorders		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Reduction Gears		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Refractories		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Howard Company	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Regulators		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Resistance Wire		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Respirators		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Retainers		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Riveting Machines		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
G H Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Saw Blades		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
I-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Saws, Band, Metal Cutting		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Scales—Industrial Dial		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Kron Company The	Bridgeport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Scissors		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Screens		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Screw Caps		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Derby	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Screws		Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterville	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws)	Waterbury	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Charles Parker Co The (wood)	Meriden	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	West Hartford	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Socket Set and Socket Cap Screws		Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Screw Machines
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Hartford
Screw Machine Accessories
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company Bridgeport

Screw Machine Products
Apex Tool Co Inc The Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The Waterville
Bristol Screw Corporation Plainville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only) Bridgeport
19 Staples Street
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The

Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Duda & Goodwin Mfg Co Woodbury
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The
Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1 1/4" capacity) New Haven

Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Lowe Mfg Co The Wethersfield
National Automatic Products Company The New Britain
Nelson's Screw Machine Products Plantsville
New Britain Machine Company The

Olson Brothers Company (up to 3/4" capacity) Plainville
Peck Spring Co The Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc New Haven
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic) Waterbury
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford

Screw Machine Tools
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools) Waterbury

Screws—Socket
Allen Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Sealing Tape Machines
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Sewing Machines
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments) 503 Blake St New Haven
Morrow Machine Co The (Industrial) Hartford
Singer Manufacturing Company The (Industrial) Bridgeport

Shaving Soaps
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury

Shears
Acme Shear Co The (household) Bridgeport

Shells
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc Waterbury

Sheet Metal Products
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury

Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays) Durham
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs) New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Sheet Metal Stampings
American Buckle Co The West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck

J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Shipment Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Shoe and Corset Laces
Ansonia O & C Co Ansonia

Showcase Lighting Equipment
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Shower Stalls
Dextone Company New Haven

Signals
H C Cook Co The (for card files) Ansonia
32 Beaver St

Sizing and Finishing Compounds
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury

Slide Fasteners
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain

Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company Kwik zippers) Waterbury

Smoke Stacks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven

Soap
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury

Solder—Soft
Torrey S Crane Company Plantville

Special Machinery
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The Hartford

H P Townsend Mfg Company The Hartford

(continued)
Lundberg Engineering Company Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry) Hartford

Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

Special Parts
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings) New Haven

Special Industrial Locking Devices
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Special Tools & Dies
Lundberg Engineering Company Hartford

Spinnings
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Sponge Rubber
Sponge Rubber Products Co The Shelton

Spreads
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Spring Colling Machines
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

Spring Units
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture) Bridgeport

Spring Washers
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Spring—Coil & Flat
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat) Hartford

Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville

Peck Spring Co The Plainville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Spring—Flat
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Spring—Furniture
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville

Owen Silent Spring Co Inc Bridgeport

Spring—Wire
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford

Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion) Hartford

Spring—Wire (continued)
D R Templeman Co (jewelry) Plainville

J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion) Plainville

New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Spring, Wire & Flat
Autoyre Company The Oakville

Stair Pads
Palmer Brothers Company New London

Stamps
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven

Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

Stampings
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck

Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small) Hartford

Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (small) Waterbury

Stampings—Small
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven

L C White Company The Waterbury

Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper) Manchester

Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Steel
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip) New Britain

Steel Castings
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel) 540 Plathush Ave Hartford

Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford

Steel—Cold Rolled Spring
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel Goods
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order) Durham

Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Steel Strapping
Stanley Works The New Britain

Stereotypes
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

Stop Clocks, Electric
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

Straps, Leather
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown

Studio Couches
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

Super Refractories
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Surgical Dressings
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly

Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Surgical Rubber Goods
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Switches—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Switchboards Wire and Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Synchronous Motors
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Tanks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven

State Welding Co The Hartford
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) Meriden

Tape
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Tap Extractors
Walton Company The West Hartford

Taps, Collapsing
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

Tarred Lines
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

Tea
Upham Food Products Inc package and tea balls) Hawleyville

Telemetering Instruments
Bristol Co The Waterbury

Television Receivers
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Textile Machinery
Morrow Machine Co The Hartford

2814 Laurel St

Textile Mill Supplies
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

Textile Processors
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) Rockville

Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City

Thermometers
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) Waterbury

Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Thermostats
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (automatic) Bridgeport

Thin Gauge Metals
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston

Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned rolls) Waterbury

Thread
American Thread Co The Willimantic

Belding Heminway Corticelli Putnam

Gardiner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) South Willington

Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing) Moodus

Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic

Wm Jobl Manufacturing Co Mystic

Threading Machines
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic) Bridgeport

Time Recorders
Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston

Timers, Interval
A W Haydon Co The Waterbury

H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Timing Devices
A W Haydon Co The Waterbury

R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston

United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Timing Devices & Time Switches
A W Haydon Co The Waterbury

M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

Tinning
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury

Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Tool Designing
American Standard Co Plantville (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Tools
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers)
141 Brewery St New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal
cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

Tool Chests
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The
Willimantic

Tools & Dies
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

Tools, Dies & Fixtures
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) Stamford
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven

Tools, Hand & Mechanical
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw
drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto
tools, forgings & specialties) Bridgeport

Toys
A C Gilbert Company New Haven
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Trucks—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Trucks—Lift
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Trucks—Skid Platforms
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford

Tube Bending
American Tube Bending Co Inc New Haven

Tube Clips
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes)
32 Beaver St Ansonia
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible
tubes) Derby

Tubing
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)
Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and
Copper) Waterbury 91

Tubing—Heat Exchanger
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Typewriters
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford
Underwood Corporation Hartford

Typewriters—Portable
Underwood Corporation Hartford

Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

Undercleaner Rolls
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Union Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville

Upholstery Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane,
railroad) Broad Brook

Vacuum Bottles and Containers
American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich

Vacuum Cleaners
Electrolux Corporation Old Greenwich
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

Valves
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check
valves) South Norwalk
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

Valve Discs
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Valves—Automatic Air
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

Valves—Automobile Tire
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

Valves—Radiator Air
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

Valves—Relief & Control
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

Valves—Safety & Relief
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Varnishes
Staminit Corp The New Haven

Velvets
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by
A Wimpfheimer & Bro Inc) Stonington
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen)
West Haven

Ventilating Systems
Colonial Blower Company Plainville

Vibrators—Pneumatic
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial)
New Haven

Vises
Charles Parker Co The Meriden
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-
Action Vises) Hartford
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combi-
nation Bench Pipe) Willimantic

Waffle Irons—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Washers
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all ma-
terials) Middletown
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-
ferrous) Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper)
Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The
(clutch washers) Bridgeport
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order)
Unionville
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol

Washers—Felt
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting
Plant) Unionville

Washing Machines—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Watches
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury
E Ingraham Co The Bristol
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket
& wrist) New Haven
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Waterproof Dressings for Leather
Viscol Company The Stamford

Wedges
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer &
axe) Unionville

Welding
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel
& Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment
Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford
Porcupine Company The Bridgeport
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs
& Steel Fabricators) Hartford

Welding—Lead
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrica-
tion) Meriden

Welding Rods
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

Wheels—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Wicks
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, as-
bestos) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The
(oil burner wicks) Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Window & Door Guards
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

Wire
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair
Spring) North Haven
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated &
enameled magnet) Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire)
P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, bronze,
nickel silver) Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze
and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

Wire Arches & Trellises
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Baskets
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing)
Fairfield

Wire Cable
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided)
East Hampton

Wires and Cable
General Electric Company (for central sta-
tions, industrial and mining applications)
Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corporation (asbestos
insulated) New Haven

Wires—Building
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wires—Telephone
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wire Cloth
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes)
Southport

Wire Drawing Dies
John P Smith Co The New Haven
Rolock Incorporated Fairfield

Wire Dipping Baskets
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire—Enameled Magnet
Sweet Wire Co Winsted

Wire Formings
Autoyre Co The Oakville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Verplex Company The Essex

Wire Forms
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The Unionville
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol

Wire Goods
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings)
West Haven

Wire Rings
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)
Waterbury 91

Wire Shapes
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Wire Partitions
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Products
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order)
Waterbury

Wire Reels
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

Wire Rings
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and
tinners' trimmings) West Haven

Wire Shapes
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Wire—Specialties
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Wood Handles
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery
& small tools) Salisbury

Woodwork
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of
woodwork) Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Woven Awning Stripes
Falls Company The Norwich

Woven Felts—Wool
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting
Plant) Unionville

Yarns
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen,
knitting and weaving yarns) Unionville
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine
woolen and specialty) Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

Zinc
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire)
P O Box 1030 Waterbury

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave
West Haven

The Right to Worship

(Continued from page 51)

Culminating Activity

An open house given in the evening so both fathers and mothers of the pupils may attend would be an appropriate closing program for this unit of study.

Use the simulated stained glass window for a setting.

The pictorial maps may be displayed and some time during the evening the pupils may explain the significance of them and give the choric reading they have written.

Some of the records they have made telling the story of our country's struggle for religious freedom may be played.

Each pupil may be given some specific responsibility with the open house program, either welcoming guests, explaining certain features of the display, taking part on the program, or helping to serve light refreshments.

Service Section

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY, published monthly at Hartford, Conn., October 1, 1948.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF HARTFORD

Before me, a Commissioner of the Superior Court, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared L. M. Bingham, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Editor L. M. BINGHAM
Publisher MANUFACTURERS' ASSOC. OF CONN.
Managing Editor N. W. FORD

2. That the owner is the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, officers of which are as follows:

EDWARD INGRAHAM, President, Bristol, Conn.
W. A. PURTELL, Vice President, Orchard Road, West Hartford, Conn.

A. V. BODINE, Vice President, 396 Meadowbrook Road, Fairfield, Conn.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Treasurer, Diamond Glen Road, Farmington.

N. W. FORD, Exec. Vice President, 205 Auburn Road, West Hartford.

L. M. BINGHAM, Secretary, 67 Jerome Ave., Bloomfield.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owners; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, and other securities than as so stated by him.

L. M. BINGHAM,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1948.

FREDRICK H. WATERHOUSE,
Commissioner of Superior Court.

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